The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXV—NO. 15. MASSILLON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 30, 1887. WHOLE NO. 1,443

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diellhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer. Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory s store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & CO., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's sundries.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HIMMELBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 5 East Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. C. ROYER, M. D. SURGEON. Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M. 12 M. to 2 P. M. 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. Office and Residence No. 2 East Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homœopathic Practice. Office No. 20 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m. 2 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office hours: 7 to 10 A. M. 1 to 3 P. M. 6 to 8 P. M. Office over Thiendorf & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie st. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D. Physician and Surgeon, Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M. 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES,

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

HENRY . OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

MUSIC.

PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of instrumental and vocal music. Address box 332, Massillon, Ohio. Resid nc corner of Akron and State Streets.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

INTER-STATE FAIR

On Late Exposition Grounds, Pittsburg, Pa.

Under the auspices of the
Inter-State Fair Association.

Peter Young, President; Chas. R. Fenderich' Treasurer; A. R. Longaker, Secretary; Fred A. Parke, General Manager.

Commencing Sept 20 and Closing Oct 6

Grand Artistic Exposition of Blooded Live Stock Agricultural Products, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Goods of Domestic and Foreign Manufacture, etc.

Purses for speed, $700, $500, $400, $300, $150.

Opening Day—Bicycle Tournament of 100 Wheelmen.

Friday and Saturday—Musical Carnival of Brass Bands.

Tuesday, Oct. 5—Review of Grand Army Posts and corps of Drum Corps.

Monday, Tuesday and Thursday night of second week—Brilliant Fire Works Display.

Long Point Zoo Garden (Allen's Menagerie) Will be on Exhibition day and night.

Excursion Rates on all railroads.

A. R. LONGAKER, Sec'y. 57 Diamond Street.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

All the Occurrences of the Week.

Two thousand Austrians have applied for citizenship in St. Petersburg.

J. H. Abbott killed his daughter and committed suicide at Haverhill, Mass.

The construction of thirty-four railroads has been started in Japan since April.

William Morton, of Union City, Ind., dropped dead from heart disease Friday.

Hiram Kreiger was instantly killed by a boiler explosion near Owensboro, Ky., Friday.

Col. Hughes-Hallett will not resign his seat in parliament on account of the Selwyn scandal.

John Kernaghan was hanged at San Francisco for killing his sister-in-law with a hammer.

Tom Hobbs received a life sentence at Vincennes, Ind., Friday, for the murder of Tom Foutz.

William Stowers and Miss Sergent killed two children at Lebanon, Pa., so that they could marry.

Mrs. W. M. Brooks shot her husband near Bainbridge, Ga. She was insane and drunk at the the time.

Rev. William Killebrew, Dublin, Ga., deserted his family, obtained money by false pretenses and eloped—that's all.

The Indianapolis News, after a careful review of the corn crop in Indiana, fixes the yield at 60 per cent. of an averages.

Chris. Adlemag, who attempted to kill George Lattia July 4 last, got two years in penitentiary at Rochester, Ind., Friday.

Merchandise experts from the United States in August were worth $55,126,033, against $51,183,703 in the same month last year.

At 10 o'clock last night L. Puster & Co.'s furniture factory at Evansville, Ind., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $40,000.

Burglars entered the residence of Lemuel Knop, three miles from Piqua, O., bound and gagged the inmates and robbed them of $200.

Eli Conrer, a wealthy farmer near Washington, C. H., O., died from blood-poisoning, as a result of the prick of a thistle in the hand

Sir Thomas Grafton Esmond, M. P., and Arthur O'Connor, M. P., are on their way to America to deliver lectures on the Irish question.

Fred Vogel, walking delegate of the Seamen's union, Milwaukee, was shot by Andrew Bomel while trying to force Bomel to quit work.

Dr. George R Henninges, a Cleveland physician, was jailed Friday for bigamy He is charged with having a wife in England and another in West Cleveland.

NINE INNING GAME.—Athletic 10, Brooklyn 6; Baltimore 15, Mets 7; Philadelphia 5, Pittsburg 0; Indianapolis 5, Washington 4; Detroit 11, New York 3; Chicago 9, Boston 2; Chicago 4, Boston 4.

A great earthquake is reported at Managa.

O. E. Collins, a Minnesota agent, has defaulted.

P. R. Scott, Jr., of Arkansas, was touched for $5,000 in Chicago.

A train was derailed near Stiffler's Siding, Pa., killing the engineer.

Fire destroyed the business portion of Sanford, Fla. Loss $200,000.

A stage between Fredericksburg and Comfort, Tex., was robbed.

Crops on the bottom lands of Arizona were destroyed by the floods.

The Midland railroad bill was defeated in Nashville by 500 votes, 18,000 being cast.

James Connors was arrested for larceny in Chicago. He is wanted there for counterfeiting.

The Socialistic congress has adjourned sine die without fixing the place of the next meeting.

French mayors have been ordered to prosecute all who posted the Comte de Paris manifesto.

Dillon and Harrington have pledged themselves that they will hold no meetings during O'Brien's trial.

Cold wave struck Abercrombie, Minn., and knocked the thermometer down to twenty degrees above zero.

Washington colored men's ticket for 1888: Robert T. Lincoln for president, Fred. Douglass for vice president.

A mistake in the transmission of the treasury's offer for bonds caused thousands of dollars to be dropped in Boston.

Joseph Baum & Co., wholesale dealers in general merchandise at Meridian, Miss. have assigned. Liabilities and assets each $350,000.

United States grand jury, Springfield, Mo., brought in forty-six indictments, twenty-six of which are for whipping homesteaders.

Charles Woods, U. S. A., was acquitted of the murder of George Fleury at Bismarck, Dak. He will be reinstated and receive pay for his two years' incarceration.

Frank E. Dingley, of Minneapolis, Minn., has beaten all records in bicycling. Thursday at Lynn, Mass., he made his 100 miles in five hours, thirty-eight minutes and forty-four and one-half seconds, being eight minutes and twenty-one seconds ahead of the best record.

Trouble is expected between the iron manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and the former propose to form a manufacturers association and run a closer scale of wages than ever before attempted. Twenty-two thousand coal miners are out in the Lehigh, Pa., region, and the strike promises to be obstinate and protracted.

BASE BALL.—Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 0; Louisville 6, Cleveland 4; Brooklyn 8, Athletic 14; Baltimore 6, Mets 3; Indianapolis 2, Washington 4; Washington 7, Indianapolis 2; Detroit 9, New York 0; Chicago 2; Boston 1; Logansport Stars 13, Columbia City 3; Mansfield 8, Zanesville 4; Kokomos 14, Lafayette 4; Kalamazoo 10 Dayton, 2.

Snow fell in Maine Sunday.

An Indian outbreak is feared in Arizona.

Swedish elections resulted in a majority for free trade.

Irish citizens of Chicago protest against the Mitchellstown outrage.

Kansas City Socialists have been expelled from the Knights of Labor.

The president's western trip will cover 4,500 miles, and cost about $10,000.

William O'Brien made a speech Sunday at Michellstown in spite of the police.

New Hampshire has passed a law prohibiting the use of common stoves in cars.

Jacksonville, Fla., sent the most unique invitation to the President. Its covers were pine, and the lettering was done with a pen.

P. A. Crosby, treasurer of the lasters' fair at Dover, N. H., has decamped with $5,000 and a woman. He leaves a wife and children.

German gamekeepers killed a French huntsman and wounded a lieutenant near the border. They claim they mistook the men for poachers.

The war in passenger rates between the different lines from Cincinnati to St. Louis still continues and is still growing more bitter each day. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road has announced a rate of $3.50 for round trip, good for returning till October 5. This is cheap rate for a ride nearly seven hundred miles. Prospects are that rates may still go lower and may possibly reach $1 for the round trip.

Two men were killed by a falling wall at Alburtes, Pa.

It is reported that President Grevy intends to resign.

Monday there were 110 new cases of cholera and fifty-five deaths in Messina.

John Hardcastle, of Mountain View, Mo., was murdered by Bald Knobbers.

The loss of the recent fire in Gravenhurst, Canada, is placed at $500,000.

Grant Lamar, aged ten, is on trial in Atlanta, Ga., for killing Green Andrews, aged thirteen.

Chicago and Milwaukee are quarreling about the arrangements for Cleveland's visit.

Mr. Russell, M. P., was hissed while attempting to address a Unionist meeting at Plymouth.

James S. Cowlin, New York lace importer, has assigned. Liabilities, $75,000; assets, $150,000.

Mrs. Nic Nasby cowhided Mrs. Brown at Annapolis, Mo., for suspected intimacy with her husband.

National Telephone exchange people are having a hello' a time at their annual convention, Pittsburg, Pa.

The sheriff of Holbrook, Ariz, ordered two outlaws to surrender. They refused, and he shot them both.

Henry Beers, aged twenty-eight years, killed his sweetheart, Augusta Seifert, aged seventeen, at Lincoln, Neb., because she wouldn't marry him.

Dan Lyons, who killed Joseph Quinn, the New York athlete, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

A riot occurred on the island of Panapi, in which the Spanish governor was killed and many soldiers were injured.

Teemer and Gaudaur will row on Lake Maramcook, Me., October 27, for $1,000 and the championship of America.

The St. Louis Republican says that Gus Schmedtz, of the Cincinnatis, has gone on a tour throughout the Northwestern league cities to look out for players, with a special eye to pitchers.

BASE BALL.—Mets 9, Athletic 8; Brooklyn 9, Baltimore 5; New York 8, Boston 2; Philadelphia 8, Washington 5; Detroit 5, Indianapolis 2; Mansfield 5, Kalamazoo 2; Wheeling 8, Columbus 0.

Bush fires prevail throughout Ontario and Quebec.

Capt. E. T. Dunn, U. S. N., retired, died at Baltimore.

Four negroes were killed in the insurrection in Texas.

Col. Hughes Hallett has resigned his seat in parliament.

There are 1,600 cases of scarlet fever in London hospitals.

Twelve Florida counties have voted in favor of prohibition.

George Vanderbilt has a new yacht with an electric motor.

A fatal duel occurred in Charleston, S. C., badly injuring both men.

Many Englishmen joined the National League in Dublin Tuesday.

John A. Stevens, actor, has been arrested in London and imprisoned for debt.

Fred. Williams was buried alive near Charleston, W. Va., by falling dirt.

Walter B. Eldridge, Cincinnati crook, has been arrested in Chicago for burglary.

The Russian government will repeal the law admitting foreigners into the regular army.

The American flintglass and bottle blowers have organized to fight imported pauper labor.

Lorillard's plug tobacco factory at Jersey City has shut down, throwing 3,000 men out of work.

Carruthers & Co., commission merchants, assigned in New York. Liabilities $82,043 assets $81,750.

President Cleveland has pardoned seven Arkansas murderers, saying they had acted in self-defense.

Nine of Buffalo Bill's Indians have returned from London, as the fogs were too much for them.

One hundred and twelve new cases of cholera and sixty-three deaths occurred in Messina Tuesday.

The Mexican towns Gurro and Mier, near the Rio Grande, lost 250 houses by the overflowing of two rivers.

A Chinese transport was wrecked on one of the Pescadores islands. Three hundred soldiers, the captain and crew, with the exception of one man, drowned.

BASE BALL.—Athletic 5, Mets 0; Baltimore 7, Brooklyn 4; Cleveland 4, Louisville 2; Boston 10, New York 5; Philadelphia 13, Washington 1; Detroit 8, Indianapolis 3.

Died With a History.

CLINTON, Ill., Sept. 28.—John N. Campbell died in this city yesterday morning, aged ninety-four years. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the war of 1812, and served until its close—1815. When the Black Hawk war broke out he volunteered and served with distinction. He was in the room when the treaty was made with Black Hawk, and stood behind Governor Duncan's chair during its reading and signing. He has been a resident of this city since 1858, and was widely known as an exemplary man.

The Fidelity Report.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—The report of Receiver Armstrong, of the defunct Fidelity bank, is gradually approaching completion, and will be finished by Friday or Saturday next, when it will be forwarded to Comptroller Trenholm. Mr. Armstrong thinks that a dividend will be declared to depositors some time between the 1st and 15th of October.

Railroad Smashup.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Sept. 28.—A bad smashup occurred on the Boston & Albany railroad, about 6 o'clock this morning, near the North Grafton station. The fourth night freight conductor, Lyons, ran into the rear end of the Worcester local freight, injuring Conductor Moore, killing a brakeman and demolishing fifteen cars.

Bond Offerings.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The offering of bonds to-day at the treasury department up to 3 o'clock, p. m., was $679,550.

THE VOLUNTEER WINS.

FIRST OF THE SERIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

An Unfavorable Day for Yacht Racing, But the Thistle Proves No Match for the American Boat—Scenes and Incidents of the Great Event.

MAP NEW YORK YACHT CLUB COURSE.

FORT WADSWORTH, Sept. 28.—For weeks the one leading event of interest to the yaching fraternity of the two leading nations has been the great international yacht race, when the champion American sloop Volunteer would meet the Scotch cutter Thistle, and battle to defend the trophy so dear to the hearts of Americans. Thirty-six years ago a regatta under the auspices of the Royal Yacht squadron was sailed at Cowes, and entered against the flower of the English fleet was a schooner bearing the name of the country whence she came. At half past 5 o'clock on the afternoon of August 22, 1851, this yacht passed Cowes castle so far ahead of the others that no other contestant was even visible.

For the seventh time a British yacht has challenged in hopes of carrying back to England the symbol which represents the yachting supremacy of the world, and which has been so gallantly upheld by this country. The contests thus far have all been narrowed down to the great boundaries of the Anglo Saxon race, no other nation having had the temerity to enter the arena of friendly competition.

At last the day for one of the great races to decide the ownership of the America's cup is here. And what a day! Hazy, with but little wind—about four miles an hour from the north. "There will be no race," was an expression heard on all sides.

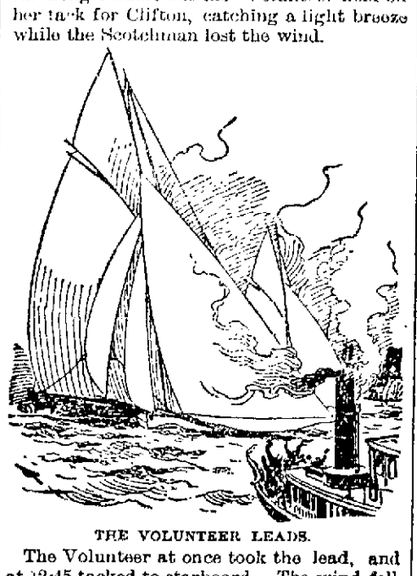
The harbor in the vicinity of Bay Ridge presented a lively scene at an early hour. Crafts of all descriptions were there assembled. Those propelled by steam darted hither and thither, while the respective crews of the fleet of white winged yachts at anchor made hurried preparations to follow the racers over the course.

On board the two crafts in whom the interests of the yachting fraternities of two Nations is centered, their crews were busily putting everything in shape and adding the finishing touches here and there. As the morning wore on the haze gradually lifted, but the wind did not increase.

The course was over the regular course of the New York Yacht club. The start was from Owl's Head, just below Bay Ridge, and from there the course lies straight through the Narrows following the ship channel to the southwest spit, thence around the buoys at that point to Buoy 5, off Sandy Hook, which the yachts must pass on the outside, the outer mark being Sandy Hook lightship, from which the yachts returned over the same course, finishing at Buoy 15, under the bluff off Fort Wadsworth.

Some time was spent loitering about the line, but at 12:22 the preparatory gun was fired, and was followed in ten minutes by the starting gun.

At 12:39 the Thistle crossed the line, the Volunteer following at 12:55. Both yachts were close hauled on the port tack and carried main and club topsails, small jib topsails, jibs and staysails. The Thistle seemed to increase her slight lead in the light wind and tacked to starboard at 12:39, heading for Long Island; but the Volunteer held on her tack for Clifton, catching a light breeze while the Scotchman lost the wind.



THE VOLUNTEER LEADS.

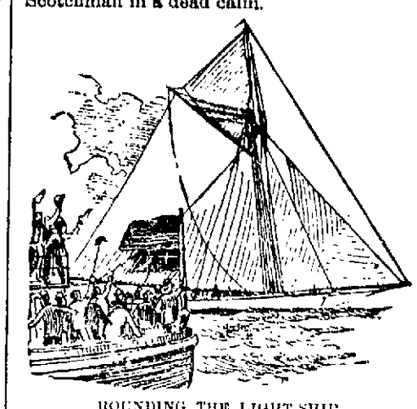
The Volunteer at once took the lead, and at 12:45 tacked to starboard. The wind fell but the Volunteer kept on increasing her lead a trifle. At 12:51 the Volunteer struck a little streak of wind. The Yankee heeled gracefully and made good time, increasing her lead more.

There was a magnificent fleet of sail and steam craft behind the racers, stretching in an almost unbroken line from shore to shore, presenting the finest picture ever seen in New York bay.

The Volunteer caught a magnificent puff of wind at 12:55, and she started ahead with a great rush.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE RACE.

The wind picked up to eight miles an hour but the bay was so misty that Sandy Hook was hidden from view. The fleet of excursionists passed the fort and spread out in the rear. The long lead of the Volunteer is credited on shore to superior Yankee seamanship in holding on the first tack toward Staten Island and catching the breeze off shore, while the Thistle's short tacks left the Scotchman in a dead calm.

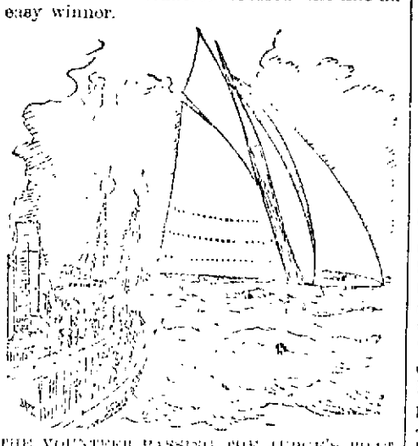


ROUNDING THE LIGHT SHIP.

At 3:55 the Volunteer had rounded the lightship and on her return had passed the Thistle going out. At 4:40 the Volunteer had turned the spit over two miles ahead of the Thistle.

At 1:47 the Thistle broke out her spinnaker. The wind held strong, and was blowing at the rate of fifteen miles an hour.

At 5:30 the Volunteer crossed the line an easy winner.



THE VOUNTEER PASSING THE JUDGE'S BOAT A WINNER.

At this hour there were gathered on the bluffs at Fort Wadsworth fully 35,000 people, waiting for the return of the yachts. The tops of the bluffs were literally black with people and the drives were crowded with vehicles of every description. It was seen by more people from shore than ever witnessed an international race in former years.

SAM JONES ON POLITICS.

In an Interview He Says He Will Support a Prohibitionist for President.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28. Rev. Sam Jones in an interview here to-day at the Gibson house said: "My home is still in Cartersville, Ga., notwithstanding any reports to the contrary. It is Sam Small who is going to locate in Washington, D. C. I expect to live and die, if I die at home, at Cartersville. I have not grown too large for my native town.

"I don't know much about politics. I think, however, that Cleveland is a good president, that he growing fast with the masses, and that his chances of re-election are very good. I would like to Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, who is spoken of as the head of the Prohibition ticket, our next chief magistrate," continued Mr. Jones. "If he is nominated I will certainly support him. Of course he wouldn't have any show of being elected, but we would have the fun of voting for him, all the same.

"I am a Prohibitionist solely because I know prohibitory laws can only be enforced by officials in sympathy with the same. A beer guzzling police judge or a whisky faced governor cannot be relied on to back up temperance regulations. I claim to be a mugwump in politics. The difference between myself and radical Democrats and Republicans is that I am a mugwump and they are jugwumps."

A Big Gas Gusher.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Sept. 28.—A test of the Walker gas well just made fixes the volume at 1,225,000 cubic feet per diem. The flame shoots up forty feet. The roar of escaping gas can be heard two miles. For the past three weeks the stove foundry has been utilizing the gas with perfect success. Seventy pounds of steam can be generated with it there in ten minutes. The gas is also being piped to the Miami flouring mills, the Bauer cooperage works and Garner's brewery. A company with $50,000 capital has been organized to lay mains throughout the city, with the expectation of furnishing gas for private residences. Derricks are now being built for two more wells. The Walker well was struck in Trenton rock but 388 feet down.

The Trouble With the Negroes.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 29.—Special dispatches from Columbia, Tex., state that in the fight between a large mob of negroes and a posse of white men at Matagorda, on Sunday night, four negroes were killed, among them Burton Hawkins, one of the ringleaders. How many were wounded is not known, but the number is large. The Huston Light Guards arrived at Columbia yesterday and proceeded by steamer to Brazoria. The Pearson Guards, of Richmond, with the sheriffs of Brazoria and Matagorda counties are at the scene of the trouble and it is expected will arrest the leaders of the outbreak before the militia arrive. After the fight Sunday night the negroes dispersed, but are again showing signs of gathering. This will be prevented, if possible, by the authorities now on the ground, who believe themselves able to avert further trouble.

Texas Train Robbers.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 29.—The cases of John Crosswell and others, charged with train robbery, were examined before Commissioner Ruggles. At the outset of the examination of the accused Tom Jones pleaded guilty and was followed by another of the accused, William Humphreys, turning state's evidence, implicating Crosswell and Jones with himself as being members of the gang. Witness claimed for himself that he merely kept camp for the others and had no direct hand in the Flatonia robbery, with which the parties are charged. The express agent, Torthacker, corroborated Humphreys as to Crosswell as one of the men who robbed the train at McNeill, having noticed him by the light of his lantern. Evidence of Dr. Klein, of San Antonio, was introduced to show an alibi for Brown. The cases will be decided by the commissioners

NEEBE TAKEN TO JOLIET.

ONE OF THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS FINALLY DISPOSED OF.

He is Taken to the Illinois Penitentiary Secretly, There to Serve Out His Fifteen Year Sentence—A New Feature of Anarchy—A Spark of Hope for the Men.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Oscar Neebe, the Anarchist, is in Joliet. He was taken there with much secrecy by sheriff's deputies last night. None of his friends knew he was to be taken away so suddenly, and to none of them did he say good-by. At 8 o'clock last night a coupe driven by a deputy sheriff stopped in the shadow of the criminal court building and Deputy Sheriffs Gleason, Spears and Hubbard alighted and went into the jail. Ben. Price, the jail clerk, was waiting for them.

They understood each other, and without any ado, Price unlocked the inner doors, and, followed by Gleason and Spears, tramped up the iron stairway to the second gallery, where the condemned Anarchists are. Lights were burning in all the cells. Neebe's cell door was unlocked and Spears told him he wanted to talk with him in the jail office. The party then went quietly down stairs. When the office door was closed, Spears said:

"Well, Neebe, we are going to take you to Joliet to night."

"Can't I see my friends? Can't I see my lawyer, Capt. Black?" ejaculated Neebe in a tone of surprise.

"No."

Neebe then asked to be allowed to change his clothes. A turnkey brought down his best suit of clothes and clean linen. He put them on, then held out his wrists for the manacles, with which Gleason had been playing. He was then handcuffed alone, and then the deputy sheriffs changed their mind and clamped his right wrist to Spears' left. The party then left the jail. Gleason told the guards at the jail to lock the door and keep the reporters back. They did so with force, and imprisoned them for several minutes, and until the carriage was well on its way to the Chicago & Alton railroad. When a delayed reporter reached that depot he found that the fast express for St. Louis was just pulling out. The Neebe party were aboard. The train arrived at Joliet at 10:15, and the prisoner was at once hurried to the prison. A telegram had told Warden McClaughrey that Neebe was coming. Deputy Hubbard did not go to Joliet. He stated that the sheriff had thought best to have Neebe taken to Joliet secretly for fear of an outbreak and an attempt at rescue.

Up to 1 o'clock the actual returns on the petition for clemency to the condemned Anarchists, so far as they have been turned in to the secretaries of the Amnest association, show about 10,000 signatures. On the list for preachers are the names of two prominent Jewish divines.

The Anarchists were very blue this morning because of the sudden removal of Oscar Neebe to Joliet. They would not talk of the matter, and were apparently deeply affected by the remainder of the heartless of their own punishment. Neebe's brother and an expressman came around at 9 o'clock and gathered the convict's belongings together and carried them away. The only other visitors were Mrs. Engel, Mrs. Fischer and Mrs. Van Zandt.

The postponed hearing of the charge against Mrs. Parsons for violating the city ordinances prohibiting the distribution of hand bills on the streets took place before Justice Lyon this morning. He imposed a fine of $5, but immediately suspended it, and Mrs. Parsons went away looking well satisfied.

New Feature of Anarchy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—"If those men are hanged their wives will kill their children and then commit suicide," said Mrs. Capt. Black to a reporter yesterday. "Nina Van Zandt has frequently assured me that if her husband, August Spies, goes to the scaffold, she will die by her own hand the same hour. The other women tell me the same thing."

And as Mrs. Black said this she looked as though she firmly believed that these women would carry out their terrible threats should their husbands pay the penalty of their horrible crime. "To let the men live," Mrs. Black continued, "will not result disastrously as some people pretend to think, but if they are hanged, Grinnell, Bonfield and Judge Gary are not safe—as Citizen Tram says, 'there will be shoot to pay.' Workingmen regard the condemned men as hostages, and if they don't get them back there will be serious trouble."

A Spark of Hope.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Capt. Black, of Chicago, said to-day that he and Gen. Roger A. Pryor had been examining the record in the case of the condemned Anarchists, and the more they examined it the more they were satisfied they had a good case. George A. Schilling, of Chicago, announced that he would lecture in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Wednesday evening, on the condemned Anarchists.

Calling on the Politicians.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 28.—John J. Junce, it is understood, has been ordered by the Knights of Labor to ask Senator Hiscock and James J. Belden, who was nominated for congress by the Republicans, for their signatures to a petition for the revoking of the death sentence of the Chicago Anarchists.

Indiana Miners Strike.

BRAZIL, Ind., Sept. 27.—Two thousand miners in Dubois and other counties are idle on account of the differences between the operators' proposition to pay semi-monthly and the federation scale. Most of the miners are working from five to fifteen cents below the scale demanded. Miners employed by operators paying the scale are forcing this strike in order to continue the scale and to secure the additional advance fixed for November 1.

Result of a Drunken Quarrel.

PARIS, Ky., Sept. 27.—Steve Trabue and Jack Worthington, of Shawhan, while on their way from church Sunday, got drunk at Lair's station, on the Kentucky Central railroad, Harrison county, and became involved in a quarrel. Trabue fatally stabbed Worthington and is still at large.

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The Bell People Triumph.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—In the United States court in Boston a decision was rendered this morning sustaining the demurrer of the Bell Telephone company against the government suit, and the case was dismissed.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DUNGAN'S BREAK.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE IN TROUBLE.

He Appeals to Chairman Cappeller, of the Republican State Committee, for a Certificate of Honesty, and is Appropriately Answered.

The detail of the manner in which Governor Foraker's special message has been mutilated and forged and sent out to Democratic newspapers to publish and circulate throughout the state has been given elsewhere in these columns.

The discovery of the fraud, which was promptly exposed, created [illegible] at Democratic headquarters, as the general expression of things was that they might as well close up shop after the discovery of the employment in such methods. In the endeavor to square himself and gain some sort of public confidence, Chairman Dungan wrote a letter to the Hon. W. S. Cappeller, chairman of the Republican executive committee, in which he proposed in future to send out genuine copies of Governor Foraker's message, and asked that a copy sent by him with the letter, be endorsed by Chairman Cappeller.

This is probably the first time in the history of politics in Ohio that the state committee of a political party has so entirely lost the confidence of the people that it goes begging to the committee of the opposite party for a certificate of honesty, that it may have some influence with the people. The reply of Chairman Cappeller to Mr. Dungan was not very long, nor it was to the point. It was as follows:

[illegible]
REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
[illegible]
COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 21, 1887.

Hon. Irvine Dungan, Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee, Columbus, O.:

DEAR SIR—Your second letter of today, urging us to certify to the honesty of your committee, and to edit your campaign documents, is received. Your attempted denial of having forged and garbled Governor Foraker's message is in the nature of an unsupported allegation, and the facts do not admit of giving you the benefit of a certificate for political honesty that your party management in Ohio now, and for the past few years, has been so sadly in need of. Your desire for the particulars in which your different editions of the message differ from each other and the original can be gratified by comparing those remaining in your possession, unless you have destroyed them since your scheme was exposed, or by comparison of the original with the mutilated and garbled version of it circulated as a document and published at your instigation in Democratic newspapers. We do not care to have the copies of your different editions now in our possession go into your hands, as you evidently wish, as we might have difficulty in recovering them; neither do we intend to waste any more valuable time in striving to make you comprehend that your present course is not calculated to win you the confidence of the people any more than were some of the statements of your candidate, Mr. Powell, in his Hamilton speech, which were known by all well-informed men to be at variance with the truth and history.

Hoping that you will be able to manage your campaign in some manner during the remaining six week until election without again calling on us to assist you out of dilemmas brought about by your own reckless and perverted course, I am,

Very truly yours,
W. S. CAPPELLER, Chairman.

Mr. Dungan did not seem to know when he had enough, and sent another whining letter, which was answered as follows:

[illegible]
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[illegible]
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W. S. CAPPELLER, Chairman.

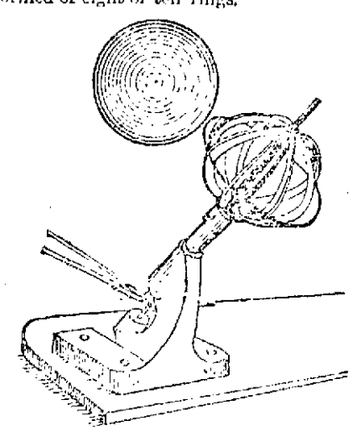
DEMOCRATS who believe in protection of American industries will not vote the Democratic ticket this year, for the candidates of that party stand on the free trade platform. To support them is to declare against protection of American industries and American labor.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

A VEGETABLE PHENOMENON WHICH HAS PUZZLED NATURALISTS.

Is There a Diamond Field in Kentucky? Remarkable Memento of the Late Henry Ward Beecher—An Interesting Experiment for Scientists.

The experiment here illustrated shows the interesting fact that a free sphere will remain in equilibrium, and actually revolve around another, making a rapid rotary motion. A spindle is fixed in support of an angle of forty-five degrees, which seems to offer the greatest difficulties, and on it is mounted a sphere formed of eight or ten rings.



BALL REVOLVING AROUND A SPHERE.

When this is rapidly rotated the hand can feel a strong stream of air issuing from the equator on every side, and bits of paper when presented are blown away. If, however, a balloon, such as a light rubber ball is used, it is strongly attracted toward the sphere, and will describe orbits around it in the plane of the equator until it receives a blow from one of the rings, and is then sent too far away to be recaptured by the rotating sphere. To avoid that a wire guard is placed round the piece in its equator, and held in place by three wires connected to the support. This just keeps the balloon from touching the rings forming the sphere, and the former revolves round the latter so long as the sphere rotated.

Kentucky's Reputed Diamond Field.

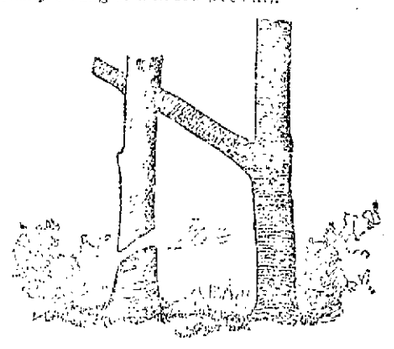
The report of the two scientists, George F. Kunz and S. S. Buller, who were sent by the directors of the United States Geological survey to make an examination of the reputed diamond fields in Kentucky, furnishes food for speculation. Says The Jeweler's Weekly: "Though the carbonaceous shale the Kentucky field contains only .61 per cent. of carbon to nearly 6 per cent. of the coal found in the Kimberley shale, the peculiar chemistry of the pertinent and the theory deposits, which so closely resemble the diamantiferous material of the South African mines, hold out a strong prospect that patient and diligent search may yet force new and reluctant blue grass soil to yield up nature's gems."

Memento of Henry Ward Beecher.

A remarkable memento of the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher exists in the mansion of Mr. Edison, the electrical inventor. Mr. Edison has utilized his phonograph by making a collection of famous voices. When visitors of note come to his workshop, he took a sample of their voices by inducing them to talk into his phonograph. He has kept the soft metal plates from which these utterances are recorded and occasionally he recalls again, by a simple turning of the crank of the machine, the words spoken months or years before. Mr. Beecher was one of his visitors, and left a memento of himself in the form of a few sentences recorded in the phonograph. Mr. Edison is probably the only man who can recall the silenced voice of the great preacher.

An Anomaly in Plant Growth.

A correspondent in Popular Science Monthly describes a vegetable phenomenon which has puzzled the naturalists who have seen it. Two beech trees, some six inches in diameter, grew within a foot of each other. About eight feet from the ground a lateral branch of one of them, growing tightly athwart the trunk of the other, had become incased by that trunk, so as to present the appearance of being thrust through it. Some one had cut off the absorbing stock two or three feet above the surface soil, so that it hung by that lateral branch, and might be easily swung to and fro (see cut).



A VEGETABLE PHENOMENON.

The severed stock continued to live and grow, not only above the supporting limb, but between the limb and the severance below.

It was manifest that the top of the murdered tree was supplied through the transverse branch in the ordinary method of upward growth; but not so apparent how the lower portion continued its existence. The correspondent who described it says that he saw the tree during the third or fourth season after the separation, and testifies to life therein, though not the vigor of a thrifty young tree. The supporting trunk had increased much more than its mutilated companion. This shrinkage of vitality might have resulted in ultimate death had not further experiment been precluded by the thoughtless removal of both for firewood by an ignorant chopper.

Arsenical Wall Papers.

The clinical evidence adduced in this and other countries establishes beyond doubt the fact that arsenical wall papers will, in many instances, produce symptoms of poisoning by arsenic in persons occupying the rooms where the walls are covered with such paper. It may, therefore, be well to give one or two of the simple tests for suspected papers, devised by F. F. Grenstted.

Turn an ordinary gas jet down quite to a pin point, or until the flame is wholly blue.

When this has been done, a strip of the paper suspected to contain arsenic is cut one-sixteenth of an inch wide and an inch or two long. Directly the edge of this paper is brought into contact with the outer edge of the gas' flame a gray coloration, due to arsenic, will be seen in the flame (test No. 1). The paper is burned a little, and the fumes that are given off will be found to have a strong garlic like odor, due to the vapor of arsenic acid (test No. 2). By this simple means can be detected any paper containing arsenic in considerable quantities.

DOWIE IN THE HINT O' HAIRST.

It's dowie in the hint o' hairst,
At the wa'-gang o' the swallow,
Wh[illegible] and grows cauld, and the burns grow bauld,
And the winds are blaughin' yellow;
But oh, it's dowier far to see
The wa'-gang o' luer the heart gangs wi',
The dead set o' a shinin' ee—
That darkens the weary warld on thee.

There was mickle love atween us twa—
Oh, twa could never be fonder;
And the thing on yird was never made,
That could hae gart us sunder.
But the way of heaven's aboon a' ken,
And we maun bear what it likes to send—
It's comfort, though, to weary men,
That the warst o' this warld's woes maun end.

There's mony things that come and gae,
Just kent, and just forgotten;
And the flowers that bush a bonnie brae.
Gin neither year lie rotten.
But the last look o' that lovely ee,
And the dying grip she gave to me,
They're settle Life's eternity—
Oh, Mary! that I were wi' thee.

—Hew Ainslie.

WHERE THE CLASSICS JOSTLE.

Monastic Apartments of a Modern College Student—Apparel of a Devotee.

Education is not at all the bare scholastic struggle that it formerly was. The early graduate who remembers the Spartan experiences of his college life, the untimely morning bell that called him from his hard couch to the barn like chapel, the bare walls of his cell like study, the uncomfortable chairs and the rude table—everything, indeed, subordinated to the one idea of discipline—must have bitter thoughts of what he might have become if he had enjoyed all the aids to development which the modern student has. And the bevy of girls who are permitted on rare holidays to inspect the monastic apartments where the young gentlemen study modern life must feel a sinking of the heart when they realize how impossible it will be for them to make a home at all worthy of the modern highly educated young man.

What a place it is, this Sybaritic bower, for the cultivation of the intellect! Neither Webster nor Calhoun had any such influences about him. What a stimulus to the mind it is, the rug covered and curtained chamber! its tinted walls hung with exquisite etchings and bits of color in oil, and the winning pictures of the most beautiful actresses and singers of our time; silken portieres; deep chairs that invite to the profoundest reflection upon the great problems of existence; carved fables strewn with all the literature of the boudoir; rows of book shelves where the grand classics jostle the latest dialect and realistic outcome of our civilization; an elegant chandelier on whose branching arms hang a hundred souvenirs of the gymnastic bats, balls, rackets—all the tools of the locker for education; a deep window seat of blue plush, where the young scholastic lies and ponders perhaps an ode, perhaps an oration in the senate, perhaps a great argument at the bar, more probably the solution of the chronic struggle between capital and labor. Do we forget the piano, the rack of curved pipes? These are for relaxation, for relief in the hardships of the stern collegiate life, for the hours of sentiment that come alike to pitcher and stroke oar, when he sings,

Such an education has my Mary Ann.

Naturally this ascetic life manifests itself more or less in the undress apparel of the devotees of learning. But the striped caps and striped jackets that mark the student are not imposed by the state and not adopted in the humility of penance for sins, but are noble signs of the fraternity of learning, taken from the tennis court and the boat house and the race course, and show that all education is one, an aesthetic democracy, a fellowship between the construer of Greek and the flying rider of the thoroughbred. It is a note of the higher education of the period. There was a good deal said some time ago about what was called the luxurious life of some of the students at one of our universities. And an impression was spread abroad that this must necessarily interfere with the pursuit of learning, and consequently with success in life.

"I don't see how you can study in such a bower," said an old fashioned person who saw for the first time one of these silken scholastic dens. The reply was only a pitying smile. Study? Why, did this ignorant questioner know that in this very university an undergraduate received the offer of a higher salary as pitcher in a baseball nine than was ever made to any of its graduates for filling any professor's chair in this country?—Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine.

Gypsy's Lack of Religious Feeling.

In the gypsy mind a complete vacuum exists where with us is instinctive religious reverence, as we comprehend it. Therefore, lore, legend, superstition take its place. Possessing no conception of deity the gypsy is never disturbed by the consciousness of a dread antithesis. His life is blameless towards and among his own and his kind, first, because of the natural protective instinct, and second, because of immediate material rewards. With such people, absolutely passive as to spiritual reward or punishment and utterly, stolidly indifferent to, and repellant of, your isms or mine, it can easily be seen how it is natural and inevitable that their everyday life and belongings are replete with trifles of fancy, thought, fact and necessity magnified by time and association into loved and cherished significance and importance.—Edgar L. Wakeman's Letter.

The Bear's Tenacity of Life.

We examined that bear carefully; he was a small one, not weighing more than two hundred pounds, and was shot all to pieces. Each of the five bullets I had fired had struck him; one hip and one forearm were broken, the lower jaw shot away; there was one shot in the neck, and one, through and through, behind the shoulder. It is never safe to fool with a grizzly: he may run away as fast as an elk, or he may not. He may drop to the first well planted bullet, or he may stand up till blown almost to pieces.—"Camping and Hunting in the Shoshone," in Scribner's Magazine.

Jars of Stored Electricity.

The time is not far distant when we will have wagons driving around with casks and jars of stored electricity, just as we have milk and bread wagons at present. The house of the future will be constructed with the view of containing electric apparatus for lighting, power and cooking purposes. The arrangements will be of such a character that houses can be supplied with enough stored electricity to last twenty-four hours. All that the man with the cask will have to do will be to drive up to the back door, detach the cask left the day before, replace it with a new one, and then go to the next house and do likewise. This very thing will be soon taking place in St. Louis.—Globe-Democrat.

NIHILISTIC DOCTRINES.

REVOLUTIONIST SPIRIT BEING IMBUED INTO THE RUSSIAN YOUTH.

A Startling Discovery Made by the Minister of Public Instruction at St. Petersburg—Suspects Being Closely Watched. Various Other Foreign News.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The minister of public instruction at St. Petersburg has recently made a discovery, the object of which will require most active vigilance on the part of his lieutenants to follow out and uproot. He has learned that in the province of Tver Nihilistic doctrines are spreading with great rapidity, and that the Russian youth of this province are becoming fast imbued with the iconoclastic spirit of the revolutionists. Tver is tainted with Nihilism, and the authorities are alarmed at its extensive hold on the minds of the people.

The minister of public instruction found and seized a number of writings of all degrees of Nihilistic teaching, from the mild primer of the new dyers in government opposition to the fierce and unrestrained language of the red-handed czar-killer. Tver, although only a short distance from the capital, has been made the receptacle of political exiles from St. Petersburg, and now they number a large percentage of the population. That Nihilism should spread and produce a hot bed, as it were, of Anarchists in a province which is flooded with its professed followers is not strange. The Russian Nihilist of the better sort is a refined, educated man. In fact it is in the higher class that the doctrines of this creed flourish best, and philosophers, sophists, soldiers and statesmen are numbered among its ranks. Numbers of them for minor offenses have been sent to Tver, and an excellent opportunity has been given to these enthusiasts to convert large numbers to their fold. The business has been gone about quietly. Secret meetings have been held where none but the faithful and those brought up by them have been admitted.

The young men of Tver have been taken in hand by these cultivated men who have been able to present their ideas in the most palatable shape, and the consequence is that they have succeeded in their endeavors most fully. Since the discovery by the minister of public instruction of this state of things in Tver, the government have exercised the most stringent surveillance over every town in the province. Numbers of the exiles will be transported to other places and scattered among other provinces. They will be careful not to allow again the collection in one province of so many of the fraternity. Strict search is being made for all kinds of incendiary documents, and penalties have been confiscated by the government. The youth of the province who are suspected of being converts to nihilism will be kept strict watch of for the government are aroused.

All Quiet Now.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—Archbishop Walsh has issued a pastoral in which he expresses the hope that the people will refrain from acts of violence and continue in the paths of justice, which he declares is their only prospect for obtaining peace. There has been no further rioting at Fermoy. All is quiet this morning.

INDIANA RECORDS STOLEN.

Valuable Reports and Publications Sold for Old Paper.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.—It has been discovered that tons of books, many of them very valuable, have been stolen from the store rooms of the state buildings and sold to junk dealers. One lot was found at the Indiana Paper company's rooms. There were hundreds of books and of many kinds, which showed that the thieving has been going on for some time, as no ten men could have secured that amount of plunder in one night.

There was a large number of state officers' reports, dating back for several years; many reports of the various legislatures, the various laws passed by congress for years back, and including the laws of 1886 and 1887, which are very valuable. The paper company say that they purchased the books from a junk dealer named Smith. The colored janitors are suspected of their theft. State officials declare that an investigation will be made immediately and the guilty parties punished.

Central Labor Union in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 27.—A largely attended meeting of the Central Labor union was held yesterday with the avowed purpose of taking action on the Socialists. Only a few disciples of Most were present and after a sharp debate it was voted by an overwhelming majority to expel all Socialists from the meeting. The meeting then unanimously passed resolutions adhering to the principles of the Union Labor party and strongly opposing all Socialistic doctrines, as well as refusing to allow any of that class seats in the Central Union hereafter. A Knight of Labor in this city of which Mrs. Dr. Hammond, a prominent Socialist, was a leader, has been suspended.

Death of an Old African Chief.

AMERICUS, Va., Sept. 27.—Edmund Montgomery died in Nick Jordan's place, near the county line of Schley, aged 102 years. He was an African chief of the Askari tribe and was taken to Virginia from Africa in 1807, when he was a stalwart young man. He had a large family in Virginia, and when he died he left his third wife and twenty-five children in Georgia. His grandchildren and great grandchildren are unknown and unnumbered. He had remarkably good eyesight and health, and never took a dose of medicine in his life. He had teeth like ivory, and every one was in his head at the time of his death.

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The Bell People Triumph.

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Religious Feeling Will Crop Out.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—During the meeting of the National League in Cork last evening a crowd which had gathered outside the building in which the meeting was held, made an attack upon the rooms of the Protestant Young Men's association. The police charged the crowd, but the mob continually gained fresh accessions and resisted, and a melee occurred, the police using their batons and the crowd using stones. The conflict continued until Mr. Tanner, M. P., who was present at the league meeting, came out and implored the crowd to desist. After this the police made another charge and dispersed the crowd. Several constables were cut with stones.

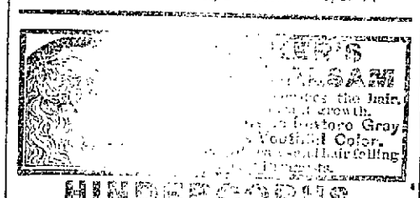
Latest From Stanley.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A letter has been received from Henry M. Stanley, dated June 23. He says that at Yamcombe there were five hundred slave traders, half of whom refused to pay allegiance to Tippoo Tib, and the latter, reluctant to fight with old friends, asked the assistance of the state troops to uphold his authority as governor of the country. Stanley declares that he is confident that Tippoo Tib will prove himself worthy of the trust reposed in him.

MARVELOUS
MEMORY
DISCOVERY.

Wholly unlike artificial system. Any book learned in one reading.

Recommended by Mark Twain, Richard Proctor, the scientists, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judah P. Benjamin, Dr Minor, etc. The class of 100 Columbia law students; two classes of two hundred each at Yale, the University of Penn. Three, one at Wellesley College, and three large classes at Cincinnati University, etc. Prospectus post free from, PROF LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave, N Y.



The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Never fails to cure. 15 cents at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

HARDWARE!

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MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selection of

COACH TRIMMINGS,
SADDLERY,
CUTLERY

with a large stock of

Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks.

Paints, Glass, Etc.,

Hurrah Smokers!

If you want a good cigar call for

Phil. Blumenschein's

Brands of Cigars.

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

Store room and factory corner of Main and Erie streets, up stairs. Retail store in Hotel Conrad.

WEST MAIN STREET,

MASSILLON, OHIO

FURNITURE!

I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office

FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits,
Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Tables,
Lounges,
SPRING BEDS,
Hair,
Husk and
Sea Grass
Mattresses,
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN

Free Treatise For the Weak Nervous and Debilitated; How to regain Health, Strength and Vigor. Home Treatment for Nervous and Mental Diseases, TRIAL SENT Address DR. J. W. BATE, & CO. 283 S. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

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You can always find a complete assortment of

Wall Paper and Fine Decorations, Window Curtains, Shade Rollers, Shades, Poles and Room mouldings. Also

LARGE STOCK OF

PAINT, OILS, VARNISH,

Mixed Paint Ready for Use

House and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging and decorating done promptly, in town or country.

J. M. Walker,

No. 6 North Erie St.,
MASSILLON, OHIO.

CHOICE

City Property.

There is no better investment to be made than in real estate in Massillon, as the city is bound to grow rapidy and steadily. I have a number of

Finely Located Lots AND Comfortable Dwellings

Scattered in the different wards which will be sold upon easy terms. For particulars inquire of

P. G. ALBRIGHT,
German Deposit Bank.

COAL! COAL!

PRICE REDUCED!

$2 PER TON

The Sippo Coal Company will deliver the Best Quality of Coal until further notice, at the very low price of $2.00 per ton.

SIPPO COAL CO.

September 15, 1886.

The Tippecanoe Stone Company,

Miners and Manufacturers of

OLIVE & BUFF

Building Stone.

Sawed Stone of Every Description.

Bridge Stone,

SAWED FLAGGING, CURBING, ETC.

All kinds of sawed stone on hand or furnished on short notice at yard on Tremont street, opposite Kitchen's mill.

Quarries on line of C. L. & W. R. R Tippecanoe, Harrison Co., O.

General office, McLain's building, corner Main and Erie streets, Massillon, Ohio.

JOE DEUTSCH, Cutter,

—WITH—

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ,

Merchant Tailors, Clothiers

—AND—

Gents' Furnishers.

FIT AND WORK GUARANTEED.

Uniforms of all Descriptions Promptly Attended to.

The Cheapest Place in the City.

22 E. Main St., Massillon, O

Watch Free!
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A BEAUTIFUL WEDDING.

AN IMPORTANT SOCIAL EVENT

Passes off Happily and Smoothly at St. Timothy's Church—The Reception.

Though it was dreary and damp outside last night, the little world that had received cards, and many that had not, went, unmindful of the weather, to the Thornburgh-Knapp wedding, and long before the appointed hour St. Timothy's was crowded. The stone church is just a trifle homely, but when, as last night, it is filled with flowers, flowers everywhere, the straight-backed pews with men and women, and the chancel space with a bridal party, while the echoes of Mendelssohn's march roll round and round, and a hundred gas jets bring out the soft colors of silks and satins, then old St. Timothy's is fair to look upon, and the associations of years rush out to mellow the pleasant scene.

Frail barriers of ribbons, stretched from pillars of green, divided the guests from the relatives last night, and huge banks of flowers covered the communion table, pulpit and baptismal font. The vestibule was enlarged by dropping a curtain from the gallery to the floor. The friends had all arrived by half past 7, and the doors were closed. Then the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march broke forth from the organ, at which Mrs. Dunn sat, and the procession slowly moved up the aisle. As it started, the groom, Mr. William N. Thornburg, preceded by his best man, Mr. Archer C. Corns, left the vestry room, walked across the chancel and there waited, motionless, for the coming of the bride. There was a visible straining of eyes as the party moved past. First of all came the ushers, four in number, Messrs. W. S. Miller and L. B. Thornburg, of Elyria, J. K. Peacock, of Massillon, and D. Nichols, of Elyria, each clad in conventional black. Then came the two bride's maids' Miss Hunt, in light pink, and Miss Annie Harter, of Mansfield, in Nile green. The maid of honor, Miss Hattie Knapp, in a canary surah silk, preceded the bride, Miss Knapp, who came, last, and all alone; she wore a white corded silk with moire bodice and train, with lace, and pearl passementerie. To the right and to the left all separated when the chancel had been reached, forming a graceful picture, the soft tints of the dresses harmonizing perfectly. The Rev. Edward L. Kemp then commenced to read the marriage service of the Episcopal church. It was short and impressive, and after the benediction, as the organ gave forth the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin," and the bell in the tower told the news, the bride and groom moved toward the door. Following them were Mr. Corns and Miss Knapp, Mr. Peacock and Miss Hunt, Mr. Nichols and Miss Harter, and Mr. Miller and Mr. Thornburgh.

It took some time for the long string of carriages to receive their loads, and to leave them again at the residence of Mrs. James Brown on Prospect street, where the reception was held. Here, also, were flowers massed at every point. The receiving party stood in a semi-circle in the front dining room, and were presented in the following order: Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Thornburgh, Mrs. James Brown, Miss Harter, Mr. Corns, the bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Thornburg, Miss Knapp, and Miss Hunt.

After congratulations everybody looked at the presents, which were very numerous, and passed the time pleasantly until supper was served under the direction of E. B. Bayliss. After the table, had been removed, there was dancing. Shortly after 10 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Thornburgh left for the East, expecting to visit New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington. Upon their return they will commence housekeeping in the C. M. Russell residence on the corner of North and East street.

One hundred and sixty-five guests attended the reception, and regrets were received from a great many. Among those from abroad who were present were: Miss Binnie Long, C. W. Seiberling and Ira Morrison, of Akron; Miss Christine Harter and Miss Mary Harter, of Canton; Mr. and Mrs. Melton and son, Mr. and Mrs. F. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Paige, Mr. and Mrs. E. Schultz, Mr. W. N. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. David Renton and daughter; Mrs Jas. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson and Jas. Bartley, of Cleveland. Mrs. W. E. Barns, of Detroit; Miss Collins, and Miss Crisp chaperoned by Mrs. Paige, Miss Jean Miller, Fred Miller and Mr. and Mrs. N.P. Gates, of Elyria; Mr. and Mrs. Michael D. Harter, Reid Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Brown, of Mansfield; Morton Cobb, of Newton, Mass.; Miss McFarland, of New York; Edward A. Peacock, of Richmond, Ind.; Dr. and Mrs. Little, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Paine, of Warren, O.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years, my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters, and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at 50c a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Z. T Baltzly. 5

THE MILLER FAMILY REUNION.

A Pleasant Day at the Elizabeth Miller Farm.

A reunion of the descendants of the orginal family of George and Margaret Miller was held on the farm now owned by Elizabeth Miller, four miles east of Massillon, on Thursday, September 22, 1887, at which the following facts were elicited: George and Margaret Miller moved from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and located in Perry township, Stark county, Ohio, in the year 1812. The fruit of their marriage was six children, three girls and three boys, to-wit: Elizabeth was married to David Welker and had eleven children; Polly was married to Nathan McGrew and had nine children; Sarah was married to Peter Myers and had three children; Jesse was married to Mahala Huntington, and had ten children; George Miller was married to Anna Bucher, and had eight children; Henry was married to Elizabeth Yarking, and had nine children The following summary will show the descendants, as gathered by the relatives and friends: Number of children, 6; living, 0; Grandchildren, 50; living, 29; great-grandchildren, 172; living, 133 Great-great-grandchildren, 78; living, 73.

All of the aforesaid descendants of said George and Margaret Miller at the special request of Elizabeth Miller and others met at the old homestead of their ancestor, and, after partaking of a bountiful dinner, the assembly of relatives and acquaintances to the number of about two hundred were called to order by the president, W. G. Myers, whereupon the president gave some of the reminiscences of his boyhood days while living with his grandfather and uncles while others made appropriate remarks. When the association proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year which resulted as follows: President, W. G. Myers; vice-president, Cyrus Zollars secretary, L. C. Zollars; corresponding secretary, Hattie Welker; orator, John W. Myers; chorister, Newton Myers, whereupon they adjourned to meet on the farm of Cyrus Zollars on September 21st, 1888.

Housekeeping Pests.

Complaints are made from various sections of a band of baking powder tramps whose tricks upon unsuspecting housekeepers seem to partake very much of the nature of robbery operations. The band is composed of women, although employed and directed by an agent of the other sex, and their method of procedure, as explained by several ladies who have been victimized, is as follows: Obtaining access to the kitchen they introduce the object of baking powders, inquiring the kind used in the family. Being shown the can, perhaps a fresh, full one, they volunteer to "test" it to ascertain its qualities. Their "test" consists in opening the can on a hot stove or over a gas jet or lamp, or in mixing the baking powder with water both hot and cold. If the baking powder is good for anything, the heat will of course expel the gas, which, being ammoniacal or carbonic, is apparent to the sense of smell. The claim is then made that this odor indicates something detrimental, although, as a matter of fact, a baking powder that would give off no gas when subjected to the heat would be without leavening power and valueless. They will also mix the baking powder given them with water. If pure it effervesces quickly. The baking powder they peddle being similarly mixed, foams up slowly like yeast, standing perhaps over the top of the glass. This they claim as evidence of superiority, whereas it is the exhibition of a trick only, their baking powder having been specially prepared to make this test by the addition of flour, gum or albumen. It is sure evidence of adulteration. Of course the object of these fraudulent tricks is to destroy confidence in all other kinds of baking powder, and to sell the particular brand for which the women are traveling.

Were this the whole of the operation, housekeepers would not often be deceived. Every intelligent person knows that baking powder is not made to be used in this way, but in cooking, where its action is entirely different from that produced by dry heat or by mixture with water alone. The chief object of this jugglery is to destroy the baking powder given for testing; or by heating it to drive off its leavening gases, and so weaken it that when used it will fail to work. At the next baking there is heavy food of course, and the "tramp" probably gets the credit of having told the housekeeper a valuable fact, instead of having spoiled her baking powder, as was actually the case. The average "tramp" will in this way destroy from fifty to seventy-five pounds of baking powder per day.

A second method of spoiling for use the baking powder in a kitchen where they are not permitted to experiment with it, is by dextrously throwing in the can a small quantity of salt, soda or powdered lime. Again, should there chance to be no baking powder in the house, the operators will produce of the kind used by the family, a sample that has been purposely adulterated or "doctored" to make such an exhibit as they desire under the so-called test.

The only way to protect our food from being contaminated by tramps of this kind is to turn all persons who wish to attempt to tamper with it, unceremoniously from the door, and to use those articles, only, which experience has proven satisfactory, or the official tests have established as pure and wholesome.

Woderful ures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell so well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Alliance sold $4,212 worth of six per cent. bonds at a premium of $83.85.

A swell saloon in New York has just been opened, which is paved entirely with silver dollars.

GREAT EVENT IN ST. LOUIS

OPENING DAY OF THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Thousands of Veterans Already There, and Many More on the Way—The New York Firemen's Parade—Arrangements for the Encampment Complete.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 27.—The sky at day break was obscured by heavy clouds and toward 7 o'clock a misty, penetrating rain which promised to continue throughout the day, began to fall. It was anything but an auspicious opening of the Grand Army encampment week and for a time the executive committee of arrangements were inclined to be a trifle put out at the vagaries of "old probs" but the veterans didn't seem to mind it a bit and the New York firemen who have been having a decidedly lively time of it since their arrival last evening, bade defiance to the elements by making a long street parade, escorted by the local firemen and a batallion of police. Cappa's band was at the head and the old gotham engine in their rear, and as they marched along with forms erect and faces upturned toward the rain they set an example of how to be satisfied with existing circumstances, favorable or unfavorable, that had a magical effect and was tempestuously recognized by the crowds that lined the streets.

Posts are arriving on every succeeding train from surrounding states and a large number of visitors have already arrived from all parts of the country to witness the imposing pageant presented by the massing together of so vast an army of men within the lines of the encampment. All the main avenues and public highways of the city are profusely and gayly emblazoned with banners, festoons and trophies and handsomely decorated triumphal arches are erected along the line of march to the grounds.

A spirit of hearty interest and animation prevades the entire people. The hotels are rapidly filling up, but the accommodations provided are of such unusual and extraordinary magnitude that no apprehension need be entertained as to the city's resources to fully provide for the comfort and entertainment of all comers. The residental parts of the city are just as gayly decorated as the line of march of the Grand Army. From every window and coign of vantage banners and onsigns are streaming, and the city in its present joyous array appears justly entitled to the admiration and praise with which its handsome avenues are universally regarded. The supremacy in the domain of beauty so long accorded to the belles of St. Louis seems now to enwrap this fair city, awakening the delight of all beholders.

The entire arrangements for the encampment are perfect and complete. In Court House square col. John B. Gandolfo, chairman of committee on camps, has established his headquarters. Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, attended by his full staff, occupy tents immediately adjoining. The tent accomodations for members of the Grand Army include provision for 21,250 in all, divided as follows: Missouri, 5,000; Illinois, 7,000; Indiana, 2,000; Kansas, 6,000; Ohio, 3,000; Iowa and Wisconsin, 1,600; Kentucky, 500; Nebraska, 500; scattering, 1,000. The probabilities are that a greater number of a lesser number will be here, but there will be ample room and accommodations for all.

Gen. Fairchild, commander-in-chief, and Gen. Gray, his adjutant, have their headquarters at the Southern hotel, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, and the various state headquarters are assigned as follows: Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Dakota, Florida, Minnesota and New York at the Southern hotel; Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Ohio at the Lindell hotel; Indiana at Sixteenth street and Lucas place; Iowa, Pennsylvania and Nebraska at the Laclede hotel; Maine and Michigan at the St. James; Missouri at Masonic hall; New Mexico at the Planter's house, and Vermont at Hurt's hotel. The Gulf and Potomac headquarters are at the Royal Burgundy.

The executive committee believe that fully 100,000 visitors will be in the city during the encampment. There will be several thousand members of the Women's Relief corps and many have already arrived. The National convention of this organization holds its annual sessions at the same time and place as the Grand Army, and many of the delegates to the convention are already here. The Grand Army posts as they arrive are entering their several encampments. The Kansas veterans are located in Washington square, directly in the rear of the National headquarters.

Ohio's first delegation of 400 from Cleveland came in late and hastened to St. Louis park, where they were joined by squads from Indiana.

The Pacific slope came down in thirty-three cars 1,500 strong from California and 100 more from Oregon, Washington Territory and Alaska. They came with the products of peace, the fruits, the wines and the grapes of the golden land, and in the great hall of the Armory are preparing to exhibit, as the Knights Templar did last year, some of the blessings of their country.

Commander-in-Chief Fairchild, of the G. A. R., started from Madison, Wis., last evening for the National Encampment at St. Louis. He was accompanied by his family and sixty veterans belonging to his home post, together with Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; Adj. Gen. E. B. Gray, State Treasurer H. B. Harshow, Assistant Adj. Gen. F. W. Oakley and numerous other prominent gentlemen. The party had a special train of four cars.

On the day of the grand parade, Tuesday, business will be practically suspended, as Mayor Francis has declared it a holiday and requested all persons to observe it as such. The merchants' exchange have signified their intention of so doing, and there will be no session of the board of trade on that day. The schools will be closed, and the warmest reception extended to the veterans on every hand.

Weather permitting, the parade of the Grand Army will be a memorable event in the history of St. Louis. According to present indications there will be more veterans in line than at any previous encampment since the organization was brought into existence, and a greater number of old soldiers will be within the limits of the city by midnight than has been gathered together at any one place since the grand review at Washington after the close of the war.

The miles of streets that are to be traversed by the parade are bordered with iron arches, studded with gas jets enclosed in globes of varied hue, and the illuminated arches are almost without number. The main triumphal arch has been erected at the intersection of Twelfth and Olive streets, and near by it is the grand stand from which the parade will be reviewed by the commander-in-chief and invited guests.

Saturday the designs upon the arch will be changed, and next week it will be made to do service for the reception of the president.

Train From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The grand official headquarters train carrying the Grand Army posts of several eastern states and of Wisconsin, Chicago and surrounding territory left here in six sections at 8:30 this morning. The train was appropriately and beautifully decorated. At Springfield a special car was attached for the accommodation of Governor Oglesby and his party of thirty people. St. Louis was reached at 5 o'clock.

Excursion Train Wrecked.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 27.—The northbound passenger train on the Iron Mountain railway was wrecked near Walnut Ridge, Ark., this morning. The members of the Texarkana and Hot Springs Grand Army posts were among the passengers en route for St. Louis. The list of casualities can not be obtained at this time.

THE GREAT YACHT RACE.

A Lively Interest Taken in The Contest Between The Thistle And Volunteer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The main topics of conversation among sporting men to-day are the Volunteer-Thistle races for the America cup to-morrow, Thursday, and if necessary Saturday. This cup was won by the old yacht America in a race with fourteen English yachts around the isle of Wight, in 1851. The British made no effort to recover the cup until 1870, and afterward in 1876 and 1881, the American centerboard yachts winning the races. In 1885 it will be remembered that the much-talked-of cutter, Genesta came over and was beaten by the Boston sloop Puritan. Last year the Mayflower gave the Galatea a bad worsting, and since that time Great Britain has puzzled her head sorely to construct a yacht that could show her stern to the best "skimming dish" that ever floated.

During the winter Mr. George L. Watson designed a steel craft that was built under cover, nobody save the owners and builders being allowed to see even her profile. This is the present exponent of keel yachts—the Thistle. She was "polished up so carefully" that she sailed superior to either the Genesta or the Galatea. The Thistle came over some weeks since, mastered by Capt. Barr and a picked crew of English and Scotch yachtsmen. But few speed trials have been given, although at the race between the Volunteer and Mayflower the latter sloop held her own against the foreigner.

Eastern yachtmen, not at all backward in their admiration of center board yachts, saw it was advisable to launch a new yacht to compete with the one building in Scotland. Hence, Gen. Paine, owner of the Mayflower, had Mr. Burgess design a steel yacht. The Volunteer was built and beat all the favorites on the coast, and is now selected to race with the Thistle.

Improvements and acquiesences have been made by each continent, the Americans building each yacht of greater draft, and the English adding to the beam of their knife-blade cutters. A comparison between the two yachts shows the volunteer's draft to be ten feet, while the Thistle's is thirteen feet eight inches; the Volunteer's beam is twenty-three feet six inches, while the Thistle's is twenty feet three inches. Thus will concessions by both sides tend to make a yacht some day that will in all probability outsail anything that has ever spread her white wings on the ocean.

The course to be sailed to-morrow is from buoy 18, off Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, around the southwest spit buoy, thence around Sandy Hook lightship, thence back on the same course to a finish off buoy 15, below the Narrows, a distance of thirty-eight miles. The second race will be twenty nautical miles to windward or leeward from buoy 5, the Scotland lightship or the Sandy Hook lightship, according to the wind on the day of the race. If a third race should be found necessary it will be sailed over a triangular course of forty miles outside of Sandy Hook.

Last week it was feared that the race would have to be put off on account of the Thistle's increased displacement, but matters have since been amicably arranged, Mr. George M. Schuyler being appointed to pass upon the disputed question.

The number of steamers at the race will be greater than ever before. Many of the ports along Long Island sound, together with Boston, will contribute to the squadron. Betting is uncertain, yachtmen staking their money on the Volunteer, while Anglo-American dudes are backing the Thistle "you know."

UP A LIGHTNING ROD.

A Boston Man Climbs One Eight Stories, and Don't Know Why.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—It's a rare man that can climb eight stories on a lightning rod. Capt. Joseph T. Walsh did it early Sunday morning, and the funny thing about it is that he doesn't know why. He brought his schooner well laden with fish into East Boston Saturday, and, being a jovial soul, came over to this city to celebrate his good luck. He says he got back to the wharf an hour before midnight.

It was half past 12 when a passer-by saw a man hanging to the lightning rod of the Boston sugar refineries building on Lewis street. He was then seven stories up, and his motto was still "Excelsior." The eighth story, however, satisfied him, and he climbed in the window. The witness of the acrobatic feat called a patrolman, and a party of searchers were soon climbing the stairs. In the seventh story they found their man, and he was a big one, too. But he offered no resistance, and made no attempt to escape. As to why he was there he couldn't give the slightest reason. The officer let him go, and now he is wondering what on earth led him to climb eight stories of lightning rod and then come down stairs.

Cardinal Gibbons Starts West.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 27.—Cardinal Gibbons, accompanied by Dr. P. L. Chapelle, of Washington, left Baltimore at 10:45 this morning on the Pennsylvania railroad for the wests Portland, Oregon is the Cardinal's objective point where he will confer the pallium upon Archbishop Gross, but will stop enroute at Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Both Sides Stubborn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—There is no change in the canal boatmen's strike. Both sides are stubborn and will concede nothing. Only the boats that are under the control of the scalpers are leaving here for the four and one-half cent freight. As fast as boats arrive their owners join the ranks of the strikers.

A Tumble in Short Ribs.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The price of October short ribs took another big tumble to-day on the board of trade. Immediately after the opening small offerings broke the market off from 8.05 cents at the start to 7.65 cents ten minutes later. The close Saturday was at 8.25 cents.

No Indian Outbreak.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The telegrams from Arizona with reference to the reported outbreak of Indians are very conflicting. The latest advices, however, state that the reports of the outbreak were without foundation.

It is now fairly settled that a western base ball league will be organized for the coming season. Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, DesMoines and Kansas City are ready, and it is confidently stated that both St. Louis and Chicago will enter teams under the control of Von der Ahe and Spaulding respectively.

THE NAME OF GOD.

Cardinal Gibbons Speaks of Its Omission From Our Constitution.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—Cardinal Gibbons laid the corner-stone of St. Jerome church in South Baltimore Sunday. He was assisted in the ceremonies by the Revs. Dr. John J. Foley and Father Gartles. After the work had been blessed the cardinal preached a sermon to the immense throng on "The Over-ruling Providence of God, and the Government of the Physical and Moral World." Among other things he said:

"We should recognize the hand of God not only in the government of the physical universe, but also in the moral government of the world. Complaints have sometimes been made in certain quarters that the name of God does not occur in the constitution of the United States, and attempts have been made to have His hallowed name inserted in the charter of our liberties. But we need not be over anxious to have His name written in the constitution, so long as it is inscribed in the hearts of our people, and especially of our rulers. I would rather sail under the guidance of an experienced captain than put my trust in the figure head at the prow of the ship; so long as our rulers recognize the controlling influence of Providence in the government of the ship of state we need not inscribe the name on the prow of the vessel. But if the framers of the constitution did not insert the name of God in that instrument, they nevertheless had devout faith in the guidance of a superintending Providence by whom kings reign and law-givers decree just things."

CHILDREN BLOWN TO PIECES.

Horrible Accident Resulting From Lighting an Old Bomb.

QUEBEC, Sept. 27.—Four children of Pierre Goiount, a farmer of St. Pierre, a parish on the Isle of Orleans, below Quebec, were playing on the beach close to their father's property Saturday, when they found a bomb which had been fired from the artillery range on the island at Thursday's practice, and which had failed to explode.

They took out the fuse or plug and dropped in a burning match. The shell immediately exploded, the fragments tearing the children frightfully. Three were instantly killed and the fourth cannot survive. The dead are aged eight, ten and twelve years respectively. The father was landing at the beach from a canoe at the instant of the explosion, and pieces of the shell fell around, but without striking him. When he turned around and found his three children killed in his presence he almost lost his reason. It is feared he will become insane.

A Woman Assassinated.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 27.—News came last night from Ronceverna, Greenbrier county, of the cold blooded and unprovoked assassination of a well known lady of that place, the crime having been committed about midnight Friday. The murdered woman was Mrs Louise Eldridge, the wife of John Eldridge, a prominent citizen and a keeper of a restaurant in the town. Mrs Eldridge had been assisting her husband during the evening, and about midnight as he was about to close up, she stepped to the door, attracted by something in the street. No sooner had she done so than the crack of a rifle was heard and the woman fell to the floor with a scream and at once expired, being shot through the heart.

Diabolical Work of Train Wreckers.

VINCENNES, IND., Sept. 27.—Late Saturday night a passenger train on the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago railroad ran into a sawlog that was laid upon the track, about eight miles south of Vincennes. The log was as large in circumference as a flour barrel. It was laid in such shape as to enable the engineer to knock it off. Over a hundred people was on the train and felt considerable alarm over their narrow escape. The miscreants who obstructed the track are not known. A few nights ago an attempt was made to wreck an Ohio & Mississippi train between Shoals and Huron. On this occasion cross ties were piled on the track, but engineer Thom saw them in time to reverse the engine.

Color Line in the Public Schools.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Sept. 27.—The schools at Yellow Springs closed a week ago on account of colored children persisting in attending. They did not reopen this morning as was expected. At the last moment the board ordered the doors kept locked. Nearly four hundred children are out of school, and eight idle teachers under pay. Feeling over the matter is bitter. The taxpayers threaten to sue the board to compel the schools to open. The board declares it will not open unless the colored children will attend a separate school. The colored people insist on no discrimination, hence Yellow Springs is without schools.

Oil Men in Session.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—On Friday at the Genesee house, in this city, was gathered several of the most prominent oil men in the country. Among them were Hon. Benjamin Brewster, of New York; John D. Archbold, of New York; President Taylor, of the Union Oil company; Senator Lee, of Franklin, Pa.; Daniel O'Day, of this city, and a dozen others. The meeting was very secret, and nothing could be learned of what was done. It is learned to-day, however, from Mr. O'Day that the business transacted was in the nature of a talk on the prospect of diminishing the supply of oil so that the price will go up.

The Red River Railroad Troubles.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 27.—Premier Norquay is expected to arrive soon from New York, where he failed to float the bonds of the Red River road. Norquay claims that while in New York he was followed by McTavish, a special agent of the Canadian Pacific railroad, who was the means of preventing capitalists taking the bonds. McTavish reached Winnipeg yesterday. If construction has to cease it is difficult to say what the excited people will be led to do as they firmly believe that connection with the United States is essential to their prosperity and absolute necessity.

Indians on the War Path.

NOGALES, Ariz., Sept. 27.—Private telegrams received here state that the major portion of the Indians on the San Carlos reservation have gone on the war path. So far no one has been killed, but depredations on stock ranches have resulted in much loss and outrival all past exploits. The troops at the camp north of town have been order to prepare for march, and are standing on their arms. Business is almost entirely suspended and the streets are filled with people discussing the affair.

Coal Miners' Strike Settled.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Sept. 27.—The Union Coal Company has promulgated an agreement whereby their miners will receive 5 per cent. advance and laborers 15 per cent. and other minor concessions. Their collieries resumed to-day. The Mineral Mining company and their strikers have not yet reached a settlement. All other coal companies are working.

Jake Sharp's Sentence Confirmed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The general term of the supreme court has affirmed the sentence of Jacob Sharp.

CLEVELAND IN ST. LOUIS.

DETAILS OF THE VISIT SO FAR AS NOW ASCERTAINABLE.

How the President Will be Received and Entertained in the Mound City—An Epidemic of Drunkenness in the Army and Navy—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The presidential program, at St. Louis, so far as can now be given, is as follows: He will arrive at midnight Saturday, and will be met at the east end of the bridge, and be driven to the mayor's residence, where he and Mrs. Cleveland will be the mayor's private guests.

Monday at 10 o'clock a drive will be made to the fair grounds, where there will be 30,000 or 40,000 children in attendance. From 12 to 1 o'clock the president will be welcomed by the mayor at the Merchant's Exchange; from 1 to 2:30 o'clock the president will be driven through the principal streets. Mrs. Cleveland will not be at the exchange, but will be entertained at luncheon, and from 3 to 5 o'clock a reception will be held at the Lindell hotel. From 5 to 7 o'clock will be given to dinner. At 7:30 o'clock the street illuminations will be reviewed and the exposition attended, and at 8 o'clock the president and Mrs. Cleveland will be serenaded by the various organizations. Thursday there will be a public reception at the court house, a ride down the river on a palatial steamer, a drive through the streets, and a collation will be served at the fair grounds. At night the Veiled Prophets procession will be witnessed and the grand ball attended.

Epidemic of Drunkenness.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—An epidemic of drunkenness seems to have prevailed in the army and navy during the summer, affecting even the military academy at West Point and the civil bureaus of both departments; many of the offenses of officers in this respect having been confined to the great detriment of discipline. A prominent army officer is represented as saying in regard to the extent of this evil: "If every man who is found drunk, even when on duty, is dismissed from the service, our little army would soon dwindle to a corporal's guard. It makes a deal of difference, however, whether the officer has influence in the department."

Presidential Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The president has issued a proclamation ratifying the agreement removing import duties on the products of Spain and her possessions, executed by representatives of the two governments several days ago.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly miraculous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia in 2 days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure.

On receipt of 50 cents, in postage stamps, we will send to any address, the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfactory does not ensue.

THE INDIANA CHEMICAL CO.,
Crawfordsville, Ind.
32 y fr

There is not a county in Ohio where no newspaper is published. There are 336 cities and towns where newspapers are published, and there are 911 different journals and magazines which find their way before the public. Of these, 92 are daily, 5 tri-weekly, 11 semi-weekly, 769 weekly, 2 bi-weekly, 15 semi-monthly, 1 every three weeks, 101 monthly, 2 bi-monthly, and 9 quarterly. Twenty-nine publications have been started since January 1, and of these 7 are daily.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Hains' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For full particulars, address Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Buzzard's Glory" is a town between Richville and Massillon.

A Case of Deafness Cured.

Office of Shaw & Baldwin's Wholesale Notion House, Toledo, O., Dec. 11, 1879.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.—Dear Sirs: About three months ago, noticing a letter addressed to you in the Bee from Gen. Slevin, in reference to the cure of his son by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure, we were induced to commence the use of it for our daughter Nellie now fourteen years old, who has been suffering from catarrh for about eight years, during which time she has been treated by one of the best physicians in the city. We have also tried the use of almost all the known remedies for catarrh, with no more success than temporary relief. Many nights have we lain awake to hold her mouth open to keep her from strangling. Her hearing has also became affected. We were afraid that she would never recover. We have now used six bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure, and we believe Nellie to be entirely cured. In a few days after commencing the use of it we noticed a decided change for the better, and from that right along she has improved, until now she breathes as easily as any one. She sleeps well and her hearing is perfectly good. We feel that the disease is entirely removed. We write this unsolicited letter, feeling that it is due you, and with the hope that others may be benefitted in like manner. We can hardly realize that such a change could be effected in so short a time after battling with the disease so long. We are still using the remedy at intervals, as it seems to build up her system. You are at liberty to use this in any manner you see proper. We are yours truly,

MR. and MRS. S. BALDWIN,
220 Franklin Avenue.

☞Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, for 75c.

Findlay claims a population of fifteen thousand. It has eight thousand.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin impurities, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box For sale by Z. T Baltzly.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Massillon Independen.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

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THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
Independent Building,
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DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50

Communications on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

THE DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once a pleasure and convenience to the people of Massillon. It wants them to read it, think about it, and write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. If this is done the new venture will succeed. Yes.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 72.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1887

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Stark County.

Sheriff, Angus Lemmon.
Coroner, George R. Cook.
Recorder, J. F. Donnenwirth.
Treasurer, Hiram Doll.
Auditor, Patrick Manley.
Clerk of Courts, John McGregor.
Common Pleas Judge—Augustus Pease and Boyce Reley.
Probate Judge, D. D. Lawrence.
Commissioners, George Schlichenbierer, Abner Shamel and C. L. Ream.
Surveyor, K. Z. Wise.

City of Massillon.

Mayor, Joseph Duffy.
Marshal, Adam Wendling.
Solicitor, Otho F. Vogel.
Treasurer, J. W. Foltz.
Clerk, Josiah R. White.

Massillon Time Tables.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

East.	West.
No. 2 2 20 a m.	No. 1 6 45 a m.
No. 10 9 45 a m.	No. 4 2 40 p m.
No. 12 10 11 p m.	No. 6 4 55 p m.
No. 14 2 p m.	No. 8 11 15 p m.
Local 5 00 p m.	Local 8 00 a m.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 10 a m.	No. 1 9 00 a m.
No. 4 1 35 p m.	No. 3 4 50 p m.
No. 6 arrives 8 10	No. 5 7 15 p m.
Local 12 1 p m.	Local 10 11

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 30 a m.	No. 1 9 00 a m.
No. 6 1 05 p m.	No. 3 1 20 p m.
No. 8 8 00 p m.	No. 7 6 20 p m.
Locals 7 30 a m.	Local 3 45 p m.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor
J. B. FORAKER, of Hamilton County.
For Lieutenant Governor,
W. C. LYON, of Licking County.
Supreme Judge—Long Term,
W. T. SPEAR, of Trumbull County.
Supreme Judge (short term),
F. J. BUCKMAN, of Cuyahoga County.
Auditor of State,
I. W. TOLF, of Wood County.
State Treasurer
J. C. BROWN, of Butler County.
Attorney General,
D. K. WATSON, of Franklin county.
Board of Public Works,
A. P. BLACKMAR, of Delaware County.

District Ticket.

For Common Pleas Judge,
ROBERT HALEY, of Carroll County.

Senatorial Ticket.

State Senate
THOMAS C. SNYDER, of Stark county.

County Ticket.

Probate Judge
JACOB P. LAWCETT.
Prosecuting Attorney
CHARLES C. BOW.
Sheriff,
RICHARD B. CRAWFORD.
Treasurer
HIRAM DOLL.
Representatives,
JACOB GROSSMAN
C. W. WILHELM
County Commissioner,
C. W. WEARSLER,
Infirmary Director,
TIMOTHY C. PUTMAN.

Well, are we to have a lecture course?

Is not The Ohio Patriot becoming just a trifle vulgar in its campaign comments?

Mr. Chauncey Depew declares that he is President enough, and does not aspire to administer the laws of the nation.

Look at Main street to-day, and then answer the question, is gravel a proper material with which to make city business streets?

Captain Crawford's canvass is progressing favorably, and it looks as though he will have to temporarily drop the title of "Captain" and assume that of "Sheriff."

Massillon will not have a course of lectures this winter, thanks to the lack of enterprise, and business foresight of the organizations that with propriety might undertake to manage one.

The proposition made a week or more ago by one of THE INDEPENDENT'S correspondents to have the council chamber moved also to the opera house, is taking root, and the subject will probably be brought up at the next meeting of the council.

A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

The following paragraph may now often be seen in the scientific columns of many leading newspapers: "Professor Leeds claims to have discovered that a grain of alum in a gallon of water will reduce the colonies of bacteria—if the water is sufficiently infested—from 8,100 to 80, and that the remaining bacteria will be the large ones and can be easily taken out by filtering. The required amount of alum, he says, is too small to be detected by taste, and is not harmful to health."

When the agitation of filtration was going on in this city, it was urged by the many who believed practical filtration to be absolutely impossible, that the proposed use of alum as a medium to effect the purpose was a slow method of killing off the entire population. In contradiction to this belief, the ablest journals in the United States are endorsing this principle, by giving space to the item above. In this paragraph, the use of the alum is not made clear. It is used as a coagulant, to bring the organic matter to such a consistency that it can easily be removed from the water. The idea is by no means a new one, as many waterworks in this country have immense filters working on this land.

It takes long periods of time for discoveries like the one in question to secure practical recognition, but the day is coming when the people of this country will see the advantage of adopting a simple and natural process of filtration in place of the more popular, but more cumbersome and less perfect ones. Nations have exhausted themselves in building fortifications which the new dynamite gun can destroy in a moment, thus revolutionizing national defenses. So it will be with waterworks on which fortunes have been spent in the construction of settling basins and filtering beds. Fools manage, will one day learn that for a trifling cost they might have secured far better results.

The New York Sun contends that the President of the United States could not with propriety snub the Governor of Ohio, but asserts that it was the natural act of a "sincere and unaffected woman" who occupies only a semi-official position to snub the man who had, as she believed, misused her husband. Thus The Sun endorses Mrs. Cleveland's conduct. But how about her treatment of Mrs. Foraker? Surely The Sun will not argue that Mrs. Cleveland in her semi-official capacity, had the right to refuse to notice Mrs. Foraker, also present in a semi official capacity, and who was certainly innocent of all complicity in the premises.

Says the Alliance Leader: "There is a report to the effect that Mrs. Cleveland turned her back on Gov. and Mrs. Foraker at the Philadelphia reception. We hope it is true." Possibly Mr. Phelps would have done the same thing under the same circumstances—that is, have his wife do for him an action even below himself. However judged by the common standard of propriety, Mrs. Cleveland acted in a very unladylike manner in making a public affair, of what is a private grievance, at the best.

John S. Kennedy is a humorist, intentionally or otherwise. John sent a letter to Collector Magone, protesting against the landing of the Rev. Mr. Warren of England, who is to become the rector of Holy Trinity on the ground that the statutes prohibit the importation of "contract labor." Collector Magone discovered that the profession of preaching was not usually classed as an industry, and the Rev. Mr. Warren has been permitted to land.

A school board at Yellow Springs, Ohio, refuses to open the public schools, unless the colored children will attend a separate building. It is a pretty high handed piece of business, for a legally constituted organization to refuse to obey the laws enacted by the legislature of this State.

Hurrah for America! We lead the world. The fear of the friends of the Volunteer was, that with a light wind she could be beaten. Yet it was with a light wind that she flew past the Thistle. Grand was the victory, and great is the noise thereof.

It seems that an officeholder's activity is not pernicious when employed in booming Grover Cleveland.—N. Y. Sun.

If Cleveland is doing unto Ohio as he would have Ohio do unto him, he will get a decided snub when 1888 rolls around.—Fremont News.

"General" Powell has been reduced by the Democratic executive committee, in its posters, to the rank of "Captain."

The Republican committee will do wisely to secure some of the best speakers in the State, to talk in this city during the campaign.

The condemned Anarchists of Chicago should be neither heroes nor martyrs.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

They are not. They are criminals.

A livery man is the only kind of a business man who dares to charge more for the same thing one day than another, though its cost to him is the same. Why is this so?

It is a long cherished delusion that there is more political virtue and a higher standard of public morality in rural than in urban communities.—N. Y. Times.

The dumping of coal ashes upon the business part of Main street, which has just been put in perfect repair, a practice which a few business men have adopted, should at once be stopped by the street commissioner.

Thanks to Buffalo William and the rest of them, all England is singing "Wait till the clouds roll by." Buffalo William has conquered the British, and will yet save America from the hands of the Anglo-maniacs.

John Sherman is the greatest living Ohioan. When the froth of the campaign blows off, it will find him as ever, firmly fixed in the hearts of the people, as their purest and ablest statesman, and the man who never makes a mistake.

Is it not out of the province of the mayor and a trifle below the dignity of the office, to compel him to fill out the blanks ordering Tom, Dick and Harry to put down paving? The ordinance makes this duty devolve upon the street commissioner.

The New York Sun seems to have abandoned its time honored four page form, and its readers now get a six-page daily. With many papers such an increase in size would be a public calamity, but not so in this instance.

An observant lady in this issue sums up the recollections of eight years of progress. Yet she but covers the main points, for no newspaper article could mention in detail the thousand and one little changes that have taken place in that time.

Citizen George Francis Train dropped this remark the other day: "I have not sneezed in fourteen years. That's health for you. I'm happy every day of my life. I stopped eating meat fourteen years ago. Why? I discovered that I was a statesman and a seer, and not to eat meat meant to live 200 years. A pleasant prospect."

At one jump America has moved from the lowest rank among nations, as regards its coast and naval defense, to the very first. The dynamite gun will revolutionize the whole system as now established. It was certainly in accordance with our American ideas as to the ways of doing things to take this position, almost in a single day.

There may be no danger of an epidemic, as Surgeon General Hamilton, of the Marine hospital, says, but since cases of cholera have actually been brought over, it is just as well to be on the safe side. Every community in the United States should do everything to prevent its possible spread.

Father McGlynn says that they do him an injustice who suppose that he became tired of the ministry of Christian altars, and preferred to become a politician. "I have enough of the 'old Adam' in me, enough of red blood in my veins to feel the revilings and peculiar bitterness and horrid malignity hurled against a few of those who are enlisted in the cause of humanity, but in our own boundless charity our hearts are overflowing with love for our maligners."

The King of the Belgians dropped over quietly this week, put up like a private gentleman at the Belgian Embassy here and went to the Foreign office and straightened out the whole vexatious Ostend riot business by personal interviews with the English officials. That is the kind of a king which even Democrats may admit is worth having.—London Letter.

An epidemic of cholera in the United States would be a heavy price to pay for the admission of a shipload of Italians who do not intend to become citizens, but propose to remain here only three or four years, displacing native workmen, who cannot descend to their ways of living, and accumulating money to be carried back to Europe at the end of their term of voluntary exile.—New York Times.

Five coal mines are being opened in the Massillon district. The average investment which is required to open a mine in this valley is three times as great as in other parts of the State, owing to geological conditions, and the results are in proportion. It therefore follows that the developments in this district are equal to fifteen mines such as are found elsewhere in Ohio.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

WHAT A MASSILLON TRAVELLER SAW

On a Business Trip, From Omaha to Washington Territory.

THE INDEPENDENT is permitted to publish the following personal letter from Mr. J. M. Ryder, now in the West, on business for Russell & Co.:

WALLA WALLA, W. T., Sept. 18, 1887.

I arrived at Pendleton, Ore., Friday night safe and sound. Yesterday we came from Centerville, Oregon, here by team, and reached here last night at 10 o'clock. We got lost in the mountains, came fifteen miles through the hills and mountains with not a house in that distance by which to inquire the way, and roads winding through canons and over hills in all directions. We drove thirty-five or forty miles yesterday afternoon, and thought at one time that we would have to lay in the mountains all night. However, just after dark we struck the valley, then were three of us, and neither one knew the road or had ever been over the route before. We kept on different roads until about half-past 8. I then saw a light some distance off and went over to inquire the way to Walla Walla. They wanted to know where I lived, to which I replied, two thousand, five hundred miles east. I received directions from them and found that we were only seven miles out of town, and here we are all right at last.

I stopped a few hours at Council Bluffs, took a train at 7:40 p. m., over the Union Pacific. Rested well, and breakfasted at West Platte. Met a hunting party there going to the mountains to hunt bear, and had a good time with them on the train telling Buffalo, Indian and bear stories. One old fellow was a judge at Omaha. He has hunted every fall in Nebraska and Wyoming for the last twenty years, and has hunted with Buffalo Bill and all the old celebrities frequently.

At Cheyenne we took supper. It is the capital of Wyoming, population, eight thousand to ten thousand. There we got the first view of the Rocky mountains about thirty miles distant. We passed over the highest altitude at Sherman and Laramie the same night. The elevation at Sherman is eight thousand, two hundred and thirty-five feet. We passed over some of the finest scenery in the night. This is no farming country, but is well adapted to stock raising.

Plenty of anteiopes there, and millions of prairie dogs. Passed through Rawlins at day light. Fine mountain scenery there. Nothing grows but sage brush, and bunch grass. I saw my first jack rabbits and plenty of antelopes. Would like to have had a shot at them, but we are not allowed to shoot from the train, as they used to do. We breakfasted at Green River. That is where we struck the Oregon short line railroad; not very short either, being nine hundred and seventy-five miles from Portland. The surface water here is poor alkali stuff, but the water in Green river is pure snow and ice from the mountains and as green as grass. It is a desolate country; we passed through to Granger. There we saw the snow clad mountains one hundred and eighty miles south west. You don't realize the distance is so great, or that one could see that far, but it is a fact. You can't see the sage bush at that distance quite as plain as we can near the railroad. See plenty of them in the vicinity of Granger. From Granger to Cokeville we found some of the finest rocky scenery I have yet seen on the road. Some look like old ruined castles, others like monuments, and rocks standing one or two hundred feet straight up. Another place we find pulpit rock which look like a church with a steeple and pulpit, and on the opposite side of the canon is the Devil's slide, a slanting rock over which the water rushes from the mountains. Of course they must have a devil's slide in connection with the pulpit rock. After leaving Cokeville there are some fine valleys on each side of Green river. Oats and wheat fields are the first after leaving North Platte. The Mormons have a settlement here. They were sharp enough to locate on the finest land in this region.

The next place worthy of note is Soda Springs, Idaho. The mountains here are covered with pine, maple and quaking asp timber. There is an Indian reservation here, and they are a lazy, dirty lot. Soda Springs derives its name from the natural soda water springs found here. Indians were peddling it out to passengers at forty cents per quart bottle. I did not purchase any, but quite a number of passengers got it. By shaking the bottles the corks would fly out and the water spurt all over the car, if not handled with care.

Two miles west of the springs is an old volcano, or crater, and lava beds extend for miles on each side of the railroad. Near here is Bear lake, not seen from the cars, but I am told it is the nicest lake on the continent. The Little Bear river starts from there and flows into Great Salt lake. The railroad follows the river here for quite a distance. It would be a splendid place to camp, for it is said to be the finest hunting and fishing region in the world. There are some fine cascades and waterfalls, as seen from the car windows. Before we reach the next station we lose sight of Bear river, go through a tunnel and strike Snake river between Meadmon and Pocatelle, where we get supper. A few miles west of the station are the Great American falls. We pass directly over the falls by rail, and it is a grand sight.

It pays well to take a trip through this country to see the ever changing panorama continually passing before your view, the everlasting hills, the mighty rocks and bluffs making a scene never to be forgotten.

The next morning I awoke in the Snake river valley. I never was more surprised in my life. It is a beautiful valley twenty-five to fifty miles wide, dotted with fine dwellings, and contains well cultivated farms, with snow clad mountains on either side. The railroad follows the Snake river to Huntington, Oregon, where we breakfasted and left the Snake river, which runs through canons a thousand feet deep.

West of Huntington, two or three miles, I saw the first good mine. Placer mining is done [illegible] some on the face of the hills, others are tunnels. The gold and silver outcrops here in the beds of streams.

The mountains are full of deer, bear and grouse, while the rivers are stocked with fish and duck. I think I will locate here.

The railroad has been built two or three years, the country is just opening up. After leaving Huntington, we climbed a mountain side of three thousand feet in twenty miles, then down to Powder river valley to Baker City, a town of twenty-five thousand to twenty-eight thousand people. From here we got a view of the Blue mountains heavily timbered and covered with the everlasting snows, while in the valley we saw some of the finest farms since leaving eastern Nebraska. The farmers were harvesting as we passed through here, in the middle of September. It looked strange to see harvesting in winter, or snow on one side and summer on the other side of the railroad.

We next came to the hot springs, near Union. The hot springs are situated at the upper end of the Grand Round valley, which was one vast lake a few years since fifteen miles wide and twenty miles long, with mountains all around it, except a narrow outlet. From the train one can see the hot steam rising from the water, while the mountains are covered, in places, with snow, another queer freak of nature. After leaving, we passed over the Blue mountains, through canons, over high trestles, till you can't rest. It looks fearful when up seventy-five or a hundred feet on a trestle work and gorges beneath. The train runs very slow here. If it should leave the track and go over the trestle there would not be kindling wood left.

Now, as I have wearied your patience with the description of a good many sights, not interesting to you, sights which must be viewed to be appreciated, I will hasten to a close, merely adding that if this does not interest you, it has been a pastime to me to-day while I had nothing else to do.

J. W. RYDER.

A GREAT COMPLAINT

Among Coal Operators in Ohio.

Coal forwarders join in the general complaint that they are wholly unable to secure transportation from the mines and this complaint applies with equal force to the Pittsburg district and the Mahoning and Tuscarawas Valleys. Great quantities of coal, mined and stocked in piles, are awaiting shipment to lake ports, and, while during the early part of the season, there were plenty of cars and few vessels, the situation has become reversed. There are plenty of vessels for all the coal on the docks, but not half the coal ready for shipment finds transportation to the lake ports and coal producers are under serious embarrassment. The railway companies say that they are not to blame. All the summer, they said, they kept the coal trade supplied with rolling stock and at times their tracks were absolutely blockaded with loaded trains, to the detriment of their general business. For fully two months there was a dearth of lake shipments, partly because vessels preferred to go up light for ore cargoes rather than to submit to the delay of taking on coal, and partly on account of the high lake freights. In self defense, and because they had to look after other interests, many of the coal cars are being withdrawn now as fast as possible and returned to the coal trade, the operation is not one that can be accomplished instanter. Thus the coal shipments will suffer for some time to come. It is thought that the most urgent wants will be relieved within the next two or three weeks, but it will require twice that time to enable producers to carry their contract coal to lake ports. The total shipments for consumption in the Northwest for this season are estimated to reach about 700,000 tons, while nearly 200,000 tons will be consumed for fuel purposes. Last season's shipments for consumption were 581,188 tons, and 182,430 tons were used for fuel.—Coal Trade Journal.

Acute rheumatism is an inflammation of the joints, marked by pain, heat redness, and a tendency to suddenly shift from one joint to another. With these symptoms apply Salvation Oil, the great pain cure, to the affected parts without delay. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Engraved visiting cards at one-fourth, the prices charged in New York, can be had of the Independent Company.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CO.

AND THE NUMBER OF HANDS IT EMPLOYS.

Something of the Local Magnitude of This Corporation's Business.

The Pennsylvania railroad has always been regarded as invaluable to this city as a carrier, but it is doubtful if any one has ever considered its importance to this city, on account of the local pay roll. Yet it provides homes in this town for the families of seventy-four men who are dependent upon it for their living. Agent J. A. Shoemaker was surprised himself when asked the very simple question, how many men do you employ, to find that the number was so great. There are nine men in the freight and passenger stations, ten men each in the section gangs which work east and west from this city, twenty-four men on the construction train, six men on the yard, shipping crew, two round house men, three operators, four men in the section gang which words on the Massillon and Cleveland railway, and six men on the coal train which leaves here every morning and goes as far as Wooster. This, if THE INDEPENDENT'S addition is correct make a total of seventy-four. How many people before reading this had any idea that so many gained their livelihood in this way?

The Pennsylvania Company has four miles of first-class side track in Massillon. Three engines occupy the round house every night. The tonnage of freight furnished by this city, to the road, exceeds that of any other station, and the receipts are second to those of none. The business is not as great as it might be, because cars cannot be furnished as rapidly as needed. It is no wonder that the company feels justified in making more elaborate improvements in this city, than any other on its line.

MASSILLON'S BOOM.

The Progress Made in Eight Years.

Massillon has Doubled in Size in Eight Years, and will do it Again in the Next.

Sunday, September 25th, completed eight years of Dr. Bailey's pastorate of the Presbyterian church, as on that day we moved to Massillon from Warren. The town has so improved since that date, that it is worthy of mention. The streets then were muddy and uncared for, no sidewalks, but in the most public parts, and weeds growing at will about the corners. Since that time miles of grading, curbing and flagging have adorned them, shade trees have been set and the large ones, the glory of the city, trimmed so that their shade is grateful overhead; sewerage has been carried through them, they are well lighted by electric lamps, and everything is neat and orderly.

The Presbyterian chapel was finished in the fall of 1879, and the church has been newly frescoed, carpeted and seated.

The Methodist church has been built, a handsome structure on Main street, its spire containing the city clock which is of the greatest comfort and convenience.

The waterworks now supply every residence with good water, the great standpipe showing their location all over the city.

Of public buildings there have been many additions. At least three large brick warehouses have been built at Russell & Co.'s agricultural works. Warwick's and Bammerlin's business blocks, Mr. Dunn's residence block, three glass factories, the Waverly hotel, and the extension of the Hotel Conrad, Pocock's flouring mill, and enlargement of the Ft. Wayne depot, are among them. On East Main street alone there are twenty fine houses, besides three made over new, and three in process of building—all in eight years.

Five handsome houses on Prospect street, three new school houses, with six schools and almost two new towns on the west and north, with dozens of new streets and rows of new houses.

We miss many familiar faces among the business men, Mr. Dickey, Mr. McCullough, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Wales, Mr. Webb, Mr. McLain, Mr. Ulman, Mr. Warner, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Paul, Mr. Reed and Mr. Thompson, have all gone from among us. Their work here is done, yet life and labor go on in the city they helped to make prosperous.

Massillon has really doubled in these eight years, reaching now ten thousand inhabitants and having about two thousand pupils in the schools. Higher education is more sought after, as then but few young people were sent to school; now there are twenty-three at college and seminary.

These are some of the improvements and advantages, but there is room for many more. Let there be a library, street railway, more church going and fewer places of disgrace that draw men from good. There is plenty to be proud of, and it is pleasant to be a citizen of Massillon.

MRS. N. P. BAILEY.

Excursion to Pittsburg, Tuesday, October 4th, 1887.

On account of G. A. R. Day at Pittsburgh, Tuesday, October 4th, the Pennsylvania Company will sell excursion tickets to Pittsburgh and return at very low rates on that day, good returning by regular trains on Wednesday, October 5th, inclusive. On the same day "Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth" will exhibit in Allegheny. 126 1w

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Akron retail grocers have agreed to keep their stores closed on Sunday.

Joseph Youngblood, a moulder, of the fourth ward, died Sunday, of typhoid fever.

Mrs. G. L. Albrecht and daughter, Miss Eva, have gone to Mansfield to spend several weeks

Work at Reed & Co's. new glass factory commenced Monday morning with a full force of men.

"Little Nugget," a rough and tumble comedy, kept a good opera house audience in a roar of laughter last night.

"In Spite of All" is fully as interesting, if not more so, than "Caprice," which so pleased the Massillon public a year ago.

Mr. R. W. McCaughey has been appointed administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of Michael Ruch deceased.

John Roup, employed at the Corns Iron Works met with an accident Monday morning, while turning a grind stone. One finger had to be amputated.

The State committee for the examination of applicants to the bar, will hold its next quarterly session in Columbus, Tuesday, October 4, commencing at 10 o'clock.

Mayor Frantz has relented and has allowed Mrs. Emma Richel to be freed upon the condition that she will move from the neighborhood where she now resides.

The old system of water works had two hundred and fifty-six patrons. The new system has four hundred and thirty five, and the number is constantly growing.

That vicious young African, James Preston Emery, was locked up for a time last night for defacing the opera house walls. All other offenders will be summarily treated.

The Republican central committe announces that the Hon. Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis, and the Hon. Andrew Roy will address the public of Massillon, on the evening of Saturday, October 8.

Russell & Co.'s works will be shut down from next Monday morning until Thursday, to make necessary repairs. This is a shorter time than is usually devoted to this purpose, but more cannot be spared this year.

A bicycle race from Boston to Chicago is one of the events promised. The start will be made October 10th from Boston, and the contestants will pass through Uniontown, Greentown, New Berlin, Canton, Massillon, West Brookfield, and west by a rather circuitous route.

The announcement of Mr. H. C. Baer, in the advertising columns, offering for sale his interest in the Massillon Contracting and Building Company, will be read with surprise. The establishment is one of the most prosperous in the city, and but for Mr. Baer's continued ill health his share in it would certainly not be on the market.

In East Liverpool there are fifty kilns for white, twelve for c. c., and thirty for yellow ware. The annual output of white ware is valued for each kiln at from $30,000 to $35,000, the c. c. kilns, $25,000, and the yellow ware kilns from $15,000 to $25,000. Thus the total output of the potteries amounts to about two million dollars.—Salem Era.

The fact that canes, umbrellas and whips are out for the autumn trade with silver handles, settles the question about silver handles being in style. Buckhorn natural wood handles and other substitutes are all very well for those who like them, but there evidently remains a big majority in favor of the silver ones.—Jewelers' Circular.

After several fruitless endeavors to secure a marriage license, young John Paul at last succeeded, having won the necessary consent of his parents, and yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock he was united in marriage to Miss Clara Zeiler, a young lady also under her majority. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride, by the Rev. Mr. Dresbach, of the Christian church.

The legality of the ordinance under which Mrs. Emma Richel was convicted for disorderly conduct was argued by Solicitor Young and D. F. Reinoehl before Probate Judge Fawcett Monday afternoon. The judge held that while the ordinance, which consists of three sections, was not in accordance with the statute, no exception could be taken to the part under which Mrs. Richel was sentenced. Mrs. Richel, who was out of jail on a writ of habeas corpus, was therefore remanded to the city prison.

A proposition is being considered by the Akron council to provide a first-class patrol wagon, capable of carrying from six to eight persons, horses to draw same, patent harness, a watchman and driver for same, to be on duty at all hours of the day and night, subject to the call of the city police, or any member thereof. The duties to be imposed upon the patrol wagon would be to run to every fire within the city limits, promptly answer any call from a member of the city police at any hour and convey any arrested person, or in case of accident, any disabled or injured person, to the city prison or to any hospital within the city, together with the officer or officers attending such person.

There is quite a stir in the local coal market at present and prices are gradually advancing. According to a scale agreed upon some time ago, the price of mining in the Tuscawas valley, which includes the mining districts hereabouts, will be advanced five cents per ton on November 1, making the price of mining 90 cents per ton in this part of the country. There is no danger of a scarcity of coal, unless trouble should set in, of which there is now no apprehension. —Akron Beacon.

Col. J. M. Lewis, an Ohio member of the Window Manufacturers' wages conference, said last night in the Pittsburg Times: "I have no idea what will be the issue of to-morrow's conference. With a million boxes of glass coming into this country this year in spite of the high tariff, with an ad valorem duty now on importations of 100 per cent., not a manufacturer could have the cheek to ask for another cent; with sales poor I cannot understand why or how our workingmen can summon the courage to ask for an advance in wages. I am now, as I was a week or two ago, opposed to giving one cent advance."

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oberlin returned Sunday.

Governor Foraker will be in Akron October 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Le nard, of Norwalk, are at the Hotel Conrad.

Lawrence Boreaw, an old INDEPENDENT typo, now of Salem, is in the city to-day.

Albert Paul was married to Miss Mary Wiler, in St. Joseph Catholic church, this morning.

J. F. Schrock will go to Battle Creek to-morrow morning. He will be absent only a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Frease have returned from their wedding trip, and are at their home in Canton.

Mr. Ed. Ertle was married to Miss Susie Garver in St. Mary's Catholic church Wednesday morning.

Mr. Warren E. Russell has gone to Cambridge, Mass., to resume his studies in the Harvard law school.

Mr. J. T. Brown, the proprietor of the Hamersly opera company, has no intention of traveling with that organization.

Miss Nellie Ryder, of Massillon is visiting her aunt, Mrs. C. P. Daff, at No. 35 Morth Market street.—Canton Repository.

Mrs. J. M. McEwen and Mrs. C. S. Traphagen returned Wednesday afternoon from a visit to Dayton and other cities.

Mrs. Charles Slusser, of Buffalo, N. Y., is visiting her parents, Mr and Mrs. Charles Higginbotham, on West Main street.

Miss Alice Falor, a charming young lady of Massillon, will be the guest of Miss Binnie Long for a few weeks.—Akron Beacon.

The Rev B. F. Booth married Mr. Chas. Rimmele to Miss Florence Adelia Hinderer, on Sunday, at the residence of the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell were delayed at Victoria about a week, having missed the steamship in which they expected to sail.

Mr. John H. Williams is convalescent The attack of typhoid fever has made deep inroads, but he is now regaining health and strength.

Mrs. Flora Brown, and Mrs. Gravius, both of the west side, are visiting friends at New Philadelphia, and intend to witness the Canal Dover fair.

Dr. and Mrs. Mills and family, with the exception of Wilbur and Stanton—who will remain in Massillon, left yesterday for their new home in Barnesville, followed by the best wishes of the people of Massillon.

Captain and Mrs. A. J. Ricks, Mr. C. F. Ricks and Mrs. Lew Slusser arrived in New York yesterday after a pleasant voyage. Mr. C. F. Ricks reached home to-day, and the remainder of the party will soon follow.

The marriage of Mr. Hiram B. Yost to Miss Jessie Thrasher took place at noon today in the presence of about fifty relatives and friends, at the home of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Yost left for a two weeks' visit to St. Louis, and will then return to Massillon.

The Presbyterian social will be held at the chapel, Friday evening, September 30. It is intended as a reception to Elder C. F. Ricks on his recent return from Germany, refreshments will be served, and all are cordially invited—whether Presbyterians or not.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Charles Kimmele and Florence Hinderer, Massillon; John Bechler and Katie Klossen, Canton; Wilbert Bishop and Mary Dickerhoof, Lake townehip; Lorenzo Miller and Lucinda Wertmen, Perry township; Evanston Miller and Louisa Reinie, Massillon.

Mrs. Mary A. Setterlin died early Tuesday morning, at the age of fifty-two. The funeral took place on Wednesday at 2 p. m., from the residence of Captain Frank Warthorst. Mrs. Setterlin was a daughter of Amos J. Hershey, of Lawrence township, and spent nearly all her life in Massillon, where she was greatly respected.

THE COUNCIL.

GUTTERS MUST BE BETTER PAVED.

Houses Must be Numbered Within Twenty Days.—Routine Business.

Messrs. Boerner and Jarvis did not attend last night's council meeting.

Resolution by Mr. Clutz that to have part of the stone crossing across Tremont street, on Mill, between the points whose care is assumed by P. Sailer and others, be taken up and relaid across Mill, on Tremont street. Carried.

Resolution by the committee on paving and grading: That the city Solicitor shall be hereby instructed to draw up an ordinance to have inside of the gutters, along the curbing, on all streets where gutters and curbing are going in, a flat and even stone placed, to be not less than twelve inches in width, and not less than two and one half inches in thickness, sides so arranged as to conform to the grade of the curb, and under the direction of the proper authorities.

Resolution by Mr. Liegbley: That the citizens be notified through the city papers, that they must have their houses numbered within twenty days, the numbers to be obtained by calling upon Engineer Miller. Carried.

Resolution by Mr. Lem: That John Gallatin, on Summit street, be given three days to put in the curbing and gutter, and it heed is not given to the order, that the city do the work and charge it up to the property on the tax duplicate. Carried.

The German Veteran's Association proposes to hold a reunion in this city on October 22 and 23, and asked the right to parade the streets on Sunday, October 23, and also to hold a meeting in the Buckeye hall. Granted.

The street commissioner's report for the week ending September 17, amount $67.00, and for the week ending September 24, amount $63.50, were accepted, and the same placed to his credit.

A petition was read from persons living near the glass factories, flour and paper mills, asking for more light. The prayer was referred to the light committee.

BILLS PAID.

J. C. Pepper	$ 50 00
G. Maier	4 00
T. Dagrin	50 00
M. Elsass	50 00
G. M. Richardson	1 50
C. Bantz	10 00
J. Frantz	125 0
J. R. White	78 00
J. W. Foltz	50 00
O. E. Young	75 00
Jacob Eng chart	2 00
Sun Vapor Light Stove Co	21 50
Peter Rohr	5 00
Phil Fuchs	16 2
L. W. Gise	155 00
A. Wendling	200 00
L. Limbach	100 00
P. Deffenbacher	27 50
K. Ackmann	21 00
L. Kayler	6 5
Koontz & Co	362 50
George Ruhkand others	154 19
" "	1,8 62
P. Defenbacher	51 00

OHIO PENSIONERS.

Local Statistics Gleaned from the Annual Report.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions has just been received, and as is customary in this office an attempt has been made to gather from it some new information of a local character. The total number of pensioners from this State now upon the rolls at Washington is 39,506, drawing annually $1,215,372.78. The only States having a greater number, or drawing greater amounts, are New York, number 42,013, amount $1,217,484.31, and Pennsylvania, number 41,016, amount $1,155,368.45. The total number in the United States is 399,037, and the total amount drawn is $12,387,588.90. Stark county has 563 pensioners, and though fourth in point of population is thirteenth from the top in this respect. Montgomery county has a greater number of partial dependents than any county in the State, there being 3,040. Stark county draws annually $16,368 62, this amount being exceeded by sixteen other counties, Montgomery being also at the head of this list. The county furnishing the smallest number of pensioners is Carroll, with 150, drawing $4,695.

A BROKEN AQUEDUCT.

Temporarily Suspends Canal Navigation.

The Ohio canal aqueduct this side of Bolivar, is broken, and for several days navigation has been at a standstill, between the northern and southern portions of the division.

The aqueduct was built of pine in 1883, a very unsuitable material, and it slowly decayed, until it at length gave way. Superintendent Hall is pushing the repairs, and navigation will probably be resumed the latter part of the week. Ten loaded boats are waiting to come up, and no one knows how many wait to go down. It is unfortunate that it should have happened, as business is very good just now. Canal men generally, feel that the outlook for them is brighter than it has been for several years. The embodiment of a canal plank in the Republican State platform gives them this encouragement, and the party will be expected to fully carry out all that the platform expresses.

"A Cold Day" is a roaring farce, of the most boisterous order, and drew out a very good audience last night. Unceasing rounds of laughter expressed the feelings of those who heard it, and who had no positive relief until the curtain dropped in the last act.

Last Night's Fire.

About 5:30 Tuesday night an alarm of fire came from the frame house on the corner of Andrew street and Raspberry alley, in the fourth ward, owned by Ferdinand Heiser, a moulder employed by Russell & Co. Two hose companies were soon on the spot, and quickly had the blaze under control, and a hundred or more spectators soaked, into the bargain. The fire was in the roof, and had been caused by a defective flue. The damage by water will amount to considerable. The loss is fully covered by insurance for $700 in the Ohio Farmers.

He Insulted the Mayor.

While Mayor Frantz was in Mrs Wagner's place of business last night taking a "wee nippee" before retiring, he overheard an unmannerly Navarreite named Kline, who was waiting for change, address some very insulting remarks to the young woman who was serving him. The gallantry of the mayor would not brook the unmannerly words, and he at once reproved the boorishness of the offender. The latter retorted, and being ignorant of the authority of the person to whom he was talking, assailed him in a violent manner. The upshot of the incident was that Kline was arrested. He gave a good excuse why he should be permitted to go home for the night, and deposited $5 and took his leave.

About House Numbers.

It is not a matter of choice for house holders to put up new numbers or not. It must be done. The council has said it. Those who have old numbers will find them of no account, as the system by which they were obtained was no system. It was one in a happy-go-lucky way. Engineer Miller is working out almost universal plan, and for every twenty feet front, there is a number. It is a useless proceeding to here officials with questions as to whether or not it is necessary. The engineer will furnish everybody with written instructions. Until such a notice has been received, no attention need be paid to this subject, but after it has been received, it should be acted upon immediately. Several firms are canvassing the city, selling the numbers themselves.

MASSILLON IS GOOD ENOUGH.

A Silly Rumor Contradicted by Those Who Ought to Know.

"I have been told that it is said that my house is for sale" remarked Mr. S. R. Wells, who has just returned from a trip to Findlay, "and I should like to be informed what I've said or done to create such an impression. It is not for sale. I am here to stay, and we would not have rebuilt the factory after the fire if we had not intended that it should stay. I propose to remain here and remain in the glass business, and if I should, by chance, go out of it, it would only be to do something else in Massillon."

Mr. Wells had gone to Findlay to see what kind of glass they are making there. With one or two exceptions the Findlay manufacturers are the only ones who have conceded the desired ten per cent. advance in wages, but they are not fairly running yet, and the object of the visit, to an extent, was lost.

Mr. A. L. Wetherald is busily engaged putting up the nail mill there. On which the city offered very advantageous inducements. His three sons will assume the active management of the institution, and it is more than likely that before long Mr. Wetherald himself will locate in Massillon, where he is wanted, to build for himself, and settle down.

Mr. Wells hopes for a speedy settlement of the wage question, and so soon as a result is reached, the Massillon factory will start up.

Gun Club Shoot.

The following score was made at the weekly field meeting of the Rod and Gun Club, yesterday:

	Singles.	Doubles
H. W. Loeffler	16	5
D. Reed	15	1
C. L. McLain	13	5
F. A. Brown	12	3
J. Lutz	10	4
J. H. Hunt	9	5

Medals were given as follows: For singles, H. W. Loeffler first, D. Reed second. For doubles, J. H. Hunt first, J. Lutz second.

Miss Cassie A. Reamer, for five years a teacher in the high school, and late principal of an academy in Hillsdale, Mich., will sail next week for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, where she has accepted a position in an English school for boys. Miss Reamer was one of the most popular and successful teachers ever employed in the public schools of this city, and the best of wishes from her Massillon friends will follow her in the far off kingdom of Hawaii.

Two young Cleveland gentlemen passed through Massillon on Sunday in canoes, bound for Florida. They take the canal as far as Navarre, or Dresden, if the aqueduct has been repaired, thence by the Tuscarawas and Muskingum to the Ohio. They will spend some time in New Orleans, and will go by way of the Gulf to Florida. They expect to be gone about a year, and will return by way of the Atlantic coast, Erie canal and great lakes. They each carry about sixty pounds of baggage, such as guns, fishing tackle and provisions. At night they spread a sail above their boats and sleep in them.

Mason 1 quart fruit jars $1 per dozen, at Dielhenn Bros.

AN INSIGHT

Into the Cost of an Electric Street Railway.

A short time ago an envelope was received from the Bentley Knight Electric Railway Company, addressed to the editor. Among other things, it contained a blank, asking certain questions of a local nature, upon which to base the cost of an electric street railway. Answers to the questions were desired and were forwarded. The company's intentions were not disclosed. Since then they have volunteered the information embodied in the following letter, which may be read with some degree of curiosity, at least:

BENTLEY KNIGHT ELECTRIC RY. CO.,
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
September 23 1887.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT: —We beg to hand you preliminary estimates on cost of construction and running expenses of the road you mention, as follows:

3 miles single track, maximum grade, 10 per cent
3 switches, 3 turnouts, 1 crossing,
5 motor trucks, cars 1 electrics separately
8 miles per hour, overhead system four double conductors

Conductors	$ 3,600 00
Poles, brackets, insulators	1,000 00
Switches and turnouts	1,000 00
Motor trucks	1,000 00
2 300 H. P. dynamos @ $3,000	6,000 00
Steam power plant	9,000 00
	$21,500 00

ANNUAL RUNNING EXPENSES
(12 full running hours per day)

Coal 12 ton per day @ $1.50	$ 891 00
Engineer	912 50
Fireman @ $1.50	547 50
Wear and tear 8 per cent. of $21,500	1,720 00
Interest 6 per cent. of $21,500	1,290 00
	$ 5,361 2

The same line operated with horses would cost $6,570

Car horses 1 hour cost from $7.50 to $8.00 each. Yours faithfully,

BENTLEY-KNIGHT RY. CO.,
By Robt. W. Blackwell, Gen. Mgr.

It might be borne in mind that Mansfield has just built a five mile railway, which cost $75,000, and which the company expects to pay handsomely from the start. Mansfield's population is 15,000, that of Massillon 10,000.

Adjustable Leveling Socket Legs. Best Limb manufactured on the face of the globe. Write for catalogue to Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 909 Penn Ave., Pa. 6-tf

The web of life wouldn't be such a mingled yarn" if the whole civilized world would learn as thousands already know that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures colds and makes sufferers happy.

Bibles selling from five cents to twenty-five dollars may be had of the Independent Company.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Michael Ruch, late of Stark county, O., deceased.

Dated the 24th day of September, 1887.

ROBERT W. MCCAUGHEY,
Adm'r with the will annexed.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of James F. Paul, late of Stark county, O., deceased. Dated the 19th day of September, 1887.

LAVANCHA NICHOLS,
Administratrix.

Legal Notice.

WILLIS W. SIMMONS, whose residence is unknown, is notified that Lizzie Simmons filed on the 17th day of August, 1887, her petition in the office of the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Stark and State of Ohio, charging the said Willis W. Simmons with willful absence for more than three years last past, and asking that she be divorced from the said Willis W. Simmons, which petition will stand for hearing at the next term of said court.

LIZZIE SIMMONS,
By B. A. Pino, her attorney.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1887. 5-6-8

W. H. McCALL & CO.

DRUGGISTS

DEALERS IN

FINE STATIONERY,

PERFUMES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

BLANK BOOKS

—AND—

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES.

Probably nothing that has been presented in this city is remembered with such a keen sense of relish as "Caprice," which was rendered by Miss Minnie Medern, and a thoroughly delightful [illegible] last winter. Though the house was small, it was so thoroughly [illegible] that it has succeeded in exciting the pleasurable anticipation of the whole theatre-going public since her re appearance has been promised. She will be here on October 7 in "In spite of All." Demands are already being made for choice seats, and the heartiest kind of a warm reception will be accorded the pretty little American actress.

A Piano Recital.

Additional interest will attach to the reception to be given to Mr. C. F. Ricks, in the Presbyterian chapel, Friday evening, in honor of his return from Germany, because of a recital by Prof. E. Feuchtinger, the young pianist who is establishing himself in this city. The following program has been announced for the occasion:

1. Invitation to the Dance ..... C. M. V. Weber
2. Walhalla's March of the Immortals ..... Henning
3. Gipsy Rondo ..... Haydn
4. French dance ..... Swaby

The State Board of Health.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 23. The State Board of Health has just closed another important meeting. Among the strange things reported to it was the case of a man at Dunkirk who is said to have the glanders. Several physicians have so pronounced it. The case is to be thoroughly investigated and reported on. A very important subject discussed was the water supply of cities and towns. It was brought out that the stream which supplies one large town with water starts from a barnyard. In another instance it is the politicians of the town in a waterworks contract and a certain town is to be supplied with water from a dairy stream while there are three clear and fresh water lakes in close proximity. It was also brought out that the typhoid fever cases now prevailing in the State are due to the impure water. The committee stood ordered many streams in the State unfit for use. If the drouth continues great trouble is feared on account of the impurity of the water supply of many places. Cleveland Leader.

In Brief, and to The Point.

Dyspepsia is deadly. Discovered Dyspepsia. Indigestion is due to good nature. The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, fresh food, hoppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and so many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done wonderful work in reforming the said business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their means and be happy.

Remember: Is no happiness without health. But Green's August Flower bring health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

Booming Trade in Carpets at

RICKS'

Because we have put the

Nicest Assortment of

STYLES.

Just think of it Shilling a yard for carpet, up to the finest carpets.

All We Ask Is,

Come and see our goods, they talk for themselves.

OUR CURTAINS AND SCREENS

Are very cheap at

RICKS'.

FISHING TACKLE Shot Guns Revolvers, Rifles, Etc.

Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Double Barrel Breech Loading Shot Guns, choke bored, $10 to $100. Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, $4 to $25. Every kind of Breech Loading and Repeating Rifles, $5 to $70. Muzzle Loading Double Shot Guns $5 to $25. Single Shot Guns, $2, 0 to $12. Revolvers, $1 to $20. Double Action Self Cockers, $2 50 to $15. All kinds of Cartridges, Shells, Caps, Wads, Tools, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Primers. Send two cents for illustrated catalogue. Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 631 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

N. B.—This is a 20-year old reliable firm. Perfectly trustworthy. Orders filled promptly and goods sent by mail or express to any part of the world. No matter what you want in the gun line you can get it at the Great Western by writing a letter.

Guns Made to Order. Guns and Revolvers Repaired.

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THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.

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Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.

COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

PRINCE BISMARCK'S DAY.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ASSUMPTION TO OFFICE.

A Quarter of a Century in the Office of Prussian Foreign Ministry—An Ovation to Patriot O'Brien—Latest News from Stanley—Other Foreign Dispatches.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—Prince Bismarck celebrated to-day the twenty-fifth anniversary of his assumption of the office of Prussian foreign minister. On October 8, just a quarter of a century ago, this renowned statesman and diplomat was first entrusted with the responsible office of prime minister. The commemorative festival which was inaugurated to-day is for the purpose of recalling both these important political events in the history of the empire his services have done so much to develop and consolidate.

Baron Von Lutz, Bavarian prime minister, and Baron Von Crailsham, Bavarian foreign minister, have paid a visit to the prince. Congratulatory dispatches and communications have been received from most of the leading statesmen of Europe, and not a few with royal signatures attached. The famous war prince wears his advancing age well and enters heartily into the festivities of the occasion. Among the later congratulatory telegrams by the premier are several from the United States, not only from Washington, but from leading German-Americans throughout the country.

Ovation to Patriot O'Brien.

CORK, Sept. 21.—Mr. William O'Brien, who is charged by the government with sedition under the coercion act was taken to-day from the Cork jail to Mitchelstown, where the alleged seditious language was used, to stand trial before the court there. As he left the city under guard of a detachment of lancers and police he was loudly cheered.

Upon their arrival at Mitchelstown Mr. O'Brien was received with tremendous crowding by a large crowd which had gathered to welcome him. The crowd manifested considerable interest, but there were no indications of disorder. Mr. O'Brien was immediately conveyed by his guards to the court room. Many English lords were present to witness the trial, and Mr. O'Brien was the recipient of bouquets from a number of them.

A LITTLE BOOK CREATING A GOOD DEAL OF ATTENTION IN LONDON.

The Different Classes of People Found in a Great City Like London Described. An Incident at Mitchelstown—O'Brien Found Guilty and Sentenced to Jail.

London [illegible] has recently attracting some attention. It is attributed to a [illegible] Rev. [illegible] and is evidently drawn from [illegible] sources. It [illegible] the [illegible] questions, "Who Are the Upper Classes?" The writer has [illegible] very skillful hand, and has evidently [illegible] to be fair. He proceeds to describe the [illegible] people found in good society, the condition, and speaks of the motive which [illegible] them all. Then for the purpose of argument he puts them all into two great divisions, namely, those who desire to better their position in life and those who are satisfied and contented as they are.

In the former class he puts all those who want [illegible] possess nothing beyond what they earn from day to day and in the second class he places those who have retired on a competency or who have inherited fortunes and have landed estates. "Needless," says the writer of the pamphlet, "to say another name for ambition, and this is what actuates the working class of society. They desire to improve the condition and to advance with the times and to have some hand in the administration of the government under which they live. Opposed to this restless ambition of the progress class is the contentment of the self-satisfied class who desire no change in the well worn machinery of society. They have enough. The world in the present state is good enough for them. They can live well and happily. What matters it who may die of work? The protest against any change and order to keep on in the same old ruts that society has run in for the last century. They do not seem to be aware that cities are larger and wants more numerous and varied now than a hundred years ago."

Then the writer goes on to assert that these contented, well fed people, really constitute the dangerous class of society. He claims that they oppose every movement for advancement, and hold fast to old forms because they, being well off, do not see the necessity for any change. The author condemns in the strongest language this lethargy and indifference to the positive necessities of the so-called lower classes. The latter, he says, are waking up to the knowledge of higher and better things, and enlightened civilization contains for them advantages which they do not now possess, if they will but claim them. "Rights," continues the unknown author, "have too long been denied these people, and the time has come when they must obtain them, quietly if possible, but if not quietly, then by force and violence.

"But," it concludes, "the upper classes who are really the dangerous opposers of civilized advancement, must come out of their dormancy and assist in the inevitable revolution of old ideas, or else they must stand from under, for the people propose now to demand as rights what once they were wont to ask as gracious privileges."

O'Brien Found Guilty.

MITCHELLSTOWN, Sept. 26.—The trial of Mr. O'Brien was resumed to-day. Just before the proceedings opened Mr. Carson, counsel for the crown, complained to Magistrate Eaton that yesterday Mr. C. Tanner, M. P. for Cork, called him "a mean ruffianly coward." Mr. Carson said that the appellation was applied within the precincts of the court room and was accompanied with a further expression on the part of Mr. Tanner to the effect that he hoped he (Carson) would have his head broken.

The magistrate said he would take notice of the alleged offense of Mr. Tanner, and would deal with him in due time.

Mr. O'Brien, replying to the charge of sedition brought against him, declared that the court was incompetent to try him, as it was created under a British and foreign constitution. At this point the magistrate stopped Mr. O'Brien, asserting that he would not allow politics to be discussed in the court room, especially an attack on the recognized law of the country.

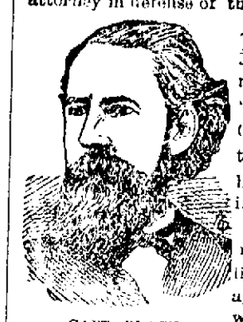
Mr. O'Brien retorted that he was the chosen representative of the people, elected to advocate free speech. The magistrate here again stopped him, and Mr. O'Brien was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Notice of appeal was given.

THE CONDEMNED SEVEN.

EFFORTS B ING MADE TO SAVE THEM FROM THE DEATH PENALTY.

Captain Black Goes to New York to Consult General Pryor as to the Best Methods to be Pursued—An Interview in which he Refuses to State his Program.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Capt. Black, the attorney in defense of the seven condemned Anarchists, now in jail at Chicago, arrived here last night to take counsel with Gen. Pryor as to the best method to be pursued in securing a new trial for the condemned men. George Schilling was the only agitator of any note who was on hand to greet the lawyer. It was hinted that this was in accordance with the advice of Capt. Black and the men who are to assist him in the delicate task in hand.



CAPT. BLACK.

With the captain came Mrs. Black, who, by the way, has played no negative part in the defense of the Anarchists. Little Paul, their son, a clever, handsome featured lad, and a lady, traveling as companion to Mrs. Black, completed the party. While waiting for the carriage that was to take her to the hotel she drew for the reporter a vivid picture of the state of things in the city which she had just left.

"The town is torn by a tornado of conflicting passions—hate, pity, rage, sorrow—each with tense violence struggling for mastery."

"God knows where it will end," she continued in a voice tremulous with emotion, with every line of her face marking the earnestness of her feelings. "A very panic has seized the community. Our lives, our homes are near to destruction. Men speak of the danger that overhangs us all in accents of fear and horror. Women turn pale at the very mention of the momentous crisis that is at hand. In the presence of our little ones we are silent of the direful fate that threatens to darken the morning of their childhood days.

"We are dealing with men made desperate by what is at stake. They see their friends on the brink of an abyss over which wind, unrestraining passion works to hurl them disgraceful death. Heaven helps us if the worst comes. The story of their revenge will be written in solemn colors in the annals of the age. Possibly, we fear there."

Capt. Black confessed that his failure to obtain the removal from the Illinois supreme court was a grievous disappointment to him. "Still," said he, "if error is granted, the absence of that document will be of no moment."

"What are the grounds," the lawyer was asked, "on which you will base your motion for a writ of error?"

"I must decline to answer that," he replied promptly.

He stated, though, that he had been solicitation by counsel to make during the trial several minute instances in which the rights of individuals as granted by the constitution were at all disregarded, and from the utterance of Capt. Black's speech it soon was plain that these struck the keynote of the course to be pursued by the Anarchists' lawyers.

"Is there not good reason," the reporter asked, "for the prevalent opinion that in case of a new trial those Haymarket prisoners will go scott free?"

"The Chicago press," the lawyer replied, noncommittally, "have always advocated that idea, and I know that Mr. Grinnell, the Illinois state's attorney, stated in his argument to the supreme court that if the decision of the lower court was reversed the case would never again come to trial. The reasons assigned for this were the impossibility of securing a jury, in the face of the wide celebrity of the case, and the insurmountable obstacles in the way of reproducing the testimony used in the first trial."

"Would a reversal in the case of one of the prisoners affect the decision against the others?"

"Certainly. Because the conviction was based on an alleged conspiracy. If one was wrongfully convicted, all suffered from the injunction."

Another point which he hinted might be used in the argument for a new trial was that the jury that convicted the Anarchists was not drawn impartially from all ranks in the community. "Of the 1,000 men examined for the jury," he said, "less than one hundred were drawn from the Fourteenth ward, where 140,000 working people lived."

Capt. Black evinced considerable feeling when questioned as to the right of the police to break up a meeting. "If the thing occurs in Mitchelstown, Ireland, public opinion seems to turn in our direction; if it occurs in Chicago it seems to take a different tack."

Gen. Pryor will meet Capt. Black, and the two lawyers will decide on their course of procedure. Capt. Black declined to say whether he had secured other counsel to assist in the case. It was plain, though, from his manner of reply, and from that of George Schilling, that such was the fact.

Capt. Black was at the office of Gen. Roger Pryor at 11 o'clock this morning, to present the case of the condemned Anarchists to the lawyer, with a view to carrying the case to the United States supreme court. Gen. Pryor had said that he would not commit himself to the management of the case, at least until he was made thoroughly acquainted with it. Capt. Black was not permitted to secure the court records, but he had made copious notes of the trials proceedings, and these he went over with the lawyer. As the carrying up the case will depend largely, if not entirely upon Gen. Pryor's decision, Capt. Black will doubtless make the best of all the points he can disclose. At 1:30 o'clock the men were still closeted. The consultation lasted until 1:45 o'clock when Capt. Black came out of the lawyer's sanctum his face was wreathed in smiles. He would only say, however: "I have won Gen. Pryor, having explained everything to his satisfaction and convinced him of the justness of our side."

General Pryor said: "I am convinced that the points taken by Captain Black are excellent and that an application for a writ of error will be granted. I do not see how the application can be refused, and we shall not lose a moment in carrying the case to Washington. I say 'we' for I am now connected with the case. I am confident that we shall obtain the writ in time to prevent the execution of the condemned men. In my judgment, formed from Captain Black's notes, the records show so many errors that no great exertion will be necessary for us to win. The unexpected may happen, of course, but I have no fears."

Mrs. Parsons Arrested.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Mrs. A. R. Parsons, wife of the condemned Anarchist, has just been arrested and locked up by the police, for circulating the address written by her husband to the American people.

DEADLY DYNAMITE GUN.

SECRETARY WHITNEY EXPRESSES HIS OPIN ON OF IT.

He is Enthusiastic in his Praise of it as a Coast Defender—No Fears at the Treasury Department of a Money Panic. Death of General Ricketts—Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Secretary Whitney being asked this morning by a United Press representative as to the dynamite gun experiment in New York bay Tuesday last, said: "The experiment was most successful. Seeing is believing, and I wished to see something actually done. I have been incredulous, but I confess that I was greatly impressed with the power of the explosion. The vessel was lifted up bodily, and then went out of sight instantly."

"The resistance of that target," said the secretary, "was evidently no measure of the power of the projectile. It demonstrated this—that they can lodge dynamite in destructive quantities a mile and a half off with considerable accuracy, and it is a matter of detail merely to increase the range of the gun and the quantity of the explosive, so as to render it capable of destroying the strongest iron clads. It avoids the present contest between torpedoes and machine guns, the method now employed for using high explosives is in torpedoes. Torpedoes are met by machine guns and steel nettings placed about ships, but this is a new method of attack. Taking its range and the line of flight of the projectile, it is difficult to say how it can be met. For coast defense it seems to me the most important arm yet invented. I have steadily insisted upon the idea that the company should have an opportunity to show what it could do, and I am gratified that this American invention has not had to go abroad for its first encouragement—it has had it from the navy department. Its usefulness on ships is yet to be established, but its importance generally in naval warfare as an arm cannot be overestimated.

No Fears of a Panic.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The news from New York was more reassuring yesterday afternoon, and Acting Secretary Thompson said he then put the danger of a panic had been averted for the present. Up to 3 o'clock only $681,700 of the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds first drawn out on the terms proposed in the department's last circular. Between 3 and 4 o'clock offers came in rapidly, and when the department closed it accepted $2,800,000 of four per cent. bonds making a total of nearly three and one-half millions for the day. At this rate the $14,000,000 [illegible] by the department will be taken. Acting Secretary Thompson expressed himself as satisfied with the showing. When asked what the department would do in the event of the stringency in the market continuing, he said it would be time enough to cross the bridge when they came to it.

Treasury officers are of the opinion that the danger is averted. The fact that the treasury has shown a disposition to come to the relief of the market when necessary has restored confidence. The president is in receipt of a good many letters from the prominent business men of New York on the financial situation.

Reception to Fred. Douglass.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—About 2,000 negroes attended a reception given to Fred. Douglass last night at the African Methodist Episcopal Metropolitan church, the largest colored church in the city. After the reception a banquet was given, at which speeches were made by Mr. Douglass, Rev. T. G. Stuart and others. The Rev. Mr. Stuart, in his speech, said that his ticket for 1888 was Robert T. Lincoln for president, and Fred. Douglass for vice president. The occasion of the demonstration was the return of Mr. Douglass from his recent trip to Europe.

General Ricketts Dead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Gen. G. B. Ricketts, commander of the famous Ricketts battery, died yesterday at his home in this city, aged seventy-one. He graduated from West Point in 1839, served on the northern frontier during the border disturbances, later in the Mexican war, then in the Seminole war, afterwards in western Indian campaigns, and finally in the civil war, always taking a very active part.

A TEXAS CYCLONE.

One Visits Brownsville, Doing Considerable Damage.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Sept. 24.—A cyclone visited Brownsville Wednesday night, carrying destruction in its path. The rain accompanying the storm deluged the country for miles. The loss to property and crops is very great. Thus far no lives are reported lost. The village of Santa Cruz, opposite Brownsville, was entirely submerged for several hours. The Rio Grande rose rapidly and raged like a sea, the backwater overflowing many miles of fertile country. The wind reached a velocity of over eighty miles an hour, blowing a perfect hurricane for a couple of hours. The rainfall during the night, by actual measurement, reached ten inches.

The floods did almost as much damage as the wind. Hardly a tree is left standing in the vicinity of the city, and several hundred acres of valuable sugar cane were blown flat. The roof of the Masonic hall was carried away. Scanlon's large oil warehouse was demolished and many private residences were unroofed and the contents ruined by the heavy rain. Many Mexican families whose frail houses were toppled over were cared for by citizens and lodged in public buildings.

Result of a Mistake in Telegraphing.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—Thousands of dollars were lost in State street yesterday on account of a mistake made in transmitting the dispatch about the government bond offer. The figures named as the maximum that would be accepted were given as $123,000,000 instead of $14,000,000. Investors and speculators of all sorts hurried to the street with early orders to buy all the local specialties and everything else at big advances over Wednesday's figures. There was a wild scramble to fill orders in the first half hour, and everything went up with a hurrah. The correction did not come for nearly an hour after the stock exchange opened, and then those who had been deceived hastened to unload. Several local stocks went off suddenly two or three points, and there was a tremendous howl of disgust from those who got caught. The mistake is said to have occurred in transmitting the dispatch from New York to Boston.

Cow Causes a Wreck.

ALTOONA, Pa., Sept. 24.—Three box cars and an engine on the Hallidaysburg branch railroad were delailed near Stiffler's siding yesterday afternoon by striking two cows which were on the track. Howard Thomas, the engineer, was killed by a flying rail and C. W. Terry, the fireman, was badly hurt.

Governor's Respite.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 24.—Johnson, the condemned murderer of Samuel Sharpless, of Delaware county, has been respited by the governor until November 9.

J. B. FORAKER.

J. B. Foraker was born on a farm among the hills of Highland county, on July 5, 1846. His parents at that time resided in a log cabin. His early life was spent on the farm, where he had few of the advantages the boys of to-day have.

When barely sixteen years of age, on July 4, 1861, he enlisted as private in company A, Eighty-ninth O. V. I., being the first man mustered into this regiment, and went at once into active service. He was engaged in thirteen battles before he was nineteen years old, and distinguished himself for his bravery and gallantry in all of them. This bravery and devotion to duty won rapid promotion for him, and on January 24, 1863, he was made second lieutenant, and on February 4, 1864, first lieutenant, and afterwards brevetted captain for efficient services during the campaign in Georgia and South Carolina. He was next in Sherman's famous march to the sea, and did gallant service at Mission Ridge, Dalton, Ga., Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Peach Tree creek, Hoover's gap, Lookout mountain, Ringgold, Kenesaw mountain, Estey creek, Aversboro, Bentonville, in the Rock Face range and in the campaign against Atlanta.

Capt. Foraker was the last man mustered out of his regiment, leaving the service June 13, 1865, while serving as aid-de-camp to Gen. Sherman.

After the war was over young Foraker returned to his father's farm, and went to school for a time at Salem, Ross county. For two years he studied at the Wesleyan University at Delaware, O., and then went to Cornell University, graduating from that institution July, 1869. In addition to taking the full classical course of the university, he had devoted his spare time for the last two years of his course in studying law, and with such success that in the fall of 1869 he was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, and at once entered into active practice and was successful as a lawyer until he was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati in 1879. He served for three years, and then resigned on account of pecuniary ill health. In so high respect was he held by the bar of Cincinnati that the lawyers without regard to politics joined in a petition to Governor Foster not to accept Judge Foraker's resignation. The first name on this petition was that of George Hoadley, who was afterwards his competitor for the office of governor.

Judge Foraker was elected governor in 1885, having been nominated at Springfield, and his administration for the past two years has been such as all the people admire. He has been wise, honest, dignified and courageous in all his actions, dealing promptly and judiciously with all questions that have arisen, and throughout conducted himself in such an able and brilliant manner that he was unanimously renominated for governor by the Republicans of the Toledo convention this summer.

No one has forgotten the promptness with which Governor Foraker in 1883 responded to the appeal from the people of Charleston for aid and assistance while they were suffering from loss occasioned by earthquake, when many of them were were homeless and without roof to protect them. Governor Foraker promptly forwarded tents and supplies, being the first to respond to their appeal of aid. One year later he distinguished himself by the promptness with which he responded to the appeal of the veterans of the country to oppose President Cleveland's order that the rebel flags be restored to the representatives of the "Confederate States." Governor Foraker immediately telegraphed to Washington ordering legal proceedings to enjoin President Cleveland from his illegal act, and the president was forced to back down and rescind the order for which he had no legal authority. It was at this time that Governor Foraker responded to a message from B. Carson, of Hillsboro, O., sending the memorable telegram: "No rebel flags will be surrendered while I am governor."

By his course in the rebel flag matter Governor Foraker has earned the enmity of President Cleveland, and is no doubt more thoroughly hated by that gentleman and his intimate friends than any other man now in public life.

THE Republican platform declares:

We point with just pride to the enactment of the Dow law in fulfillment of the promises of the Republican party; and we pledge ourselves to such further legislation as may be necessary to keep abreast with enlightened public sentiment on this question, to the end that the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors be restrained to the utmost possible extent in all parts of the state.

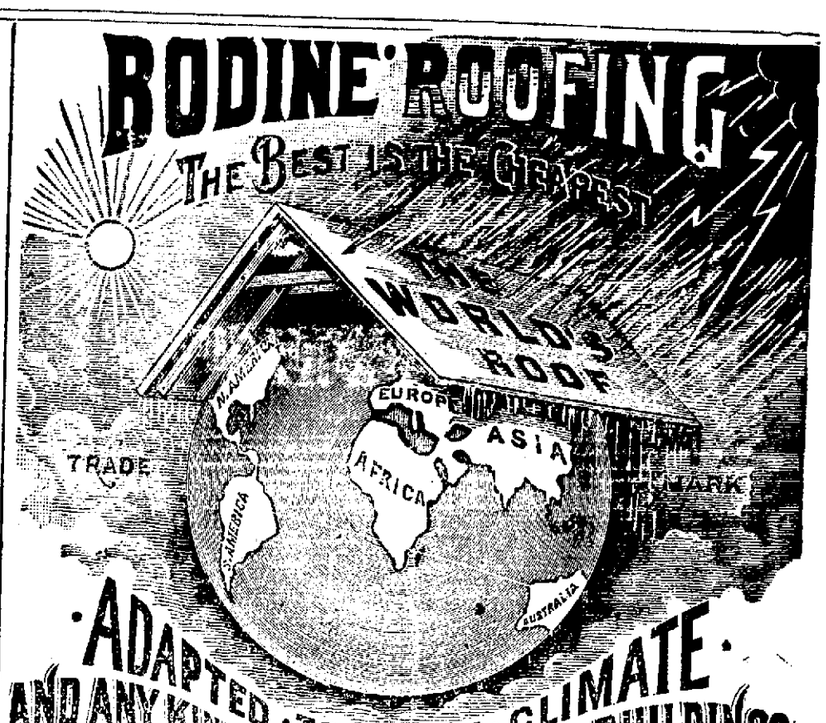
We favor such legislation as will secure to the agricultural, commercial and industrial interests of the state, equally without discrimination in favor of any citizen or corporation, the benefits of transportation by all common carriers, at the lowest rates consistent with justice, and that the water-ways of the state should be maintained and improved so as to secure to the people the full benefits thereof.

Charged With Smuggling.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 26.—The French bark Libertas has been detained at Chatham on a charge of smuggling brandy, and also for making false entry in not reporting to the customs office.

RODINE ROOFING

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST



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THE MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN THE WORLD.

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Corner of Tremont and Erie Streets.

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First-Class Light Carriages,

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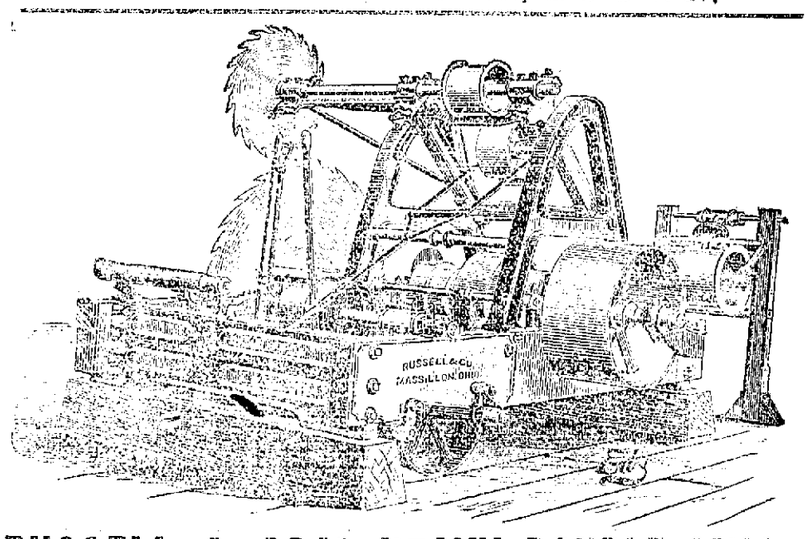
PERRY H. YOUNG.



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A horse shoeing shop is managed in connection with the stable.

Horses Bought and Sold.

No. 15 Factory Street, Massillon, Ohio.

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Just such a life as they enjoy Who use the Smith's Bile Beans.

Smith's BILE BEANS purify the blood, by acting directly and promptly on the Liver, Skin and Kidneys. They consist of a vegetable combination that has no equal in medical science. They cure Constipation, Malaria, and Dyspepsia, and are a safeguard against all forms of fevers, chills and fever, gall stones, and Bright's disease. Send 4 cents postage for a sample package and test the TRUTH of what we say. Price, 25 cents per bottle, mailed to any address, postpaid. DOSE ONE BEAN. Sold by druggists.

The original Photograph, panel size, of this picture, sent on receipt of 10c. in stamps. Address, BILE BEANS, St. Louis, Mo.

J. F. SMITH & CO., PROPRIETORS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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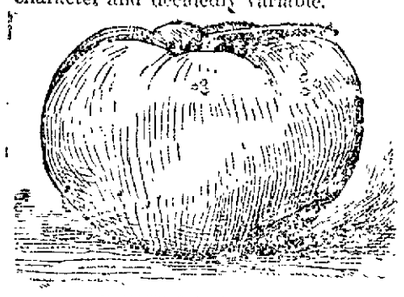
FARM AND GARDEN.

A STRICTLY IRISH BREED OF CATTLE, THE HARDY KERRY.

A Cheap Stump Puller for Effective Work—A Common Sense Talk on Manures—The New Potato Leaf Tomato Introduced This Season.

The Garfield tomato, with its exceedingly rank, coarse, dark foliage and abundant fruit, has proven with many growers a favorite type. The Mikado, introduced a year ago, appears to be in some respects an improvement on the Garfield, but of a somewhat unsettled character and decidedly variable.



POTATO LEAF TOMATO.

The best variety of the Garfield type of tomato, says one of New Jersey's trustworthy horticulturists, in Orchard and Garden, is the Potato Leaf, introduced this season by Mr. Livingston, whose skill has given to the public some of its most popular varieties of tomatoes. The Potato Leaf, in addition to the wonderfully vigorous foliage of its type, possesses the advantage of earliness and productiveness, while its fruit rivals in smoothness that of the Perfection or Acme. Its shape is represented in the cut.

Farmyard Manures.

The trade in commercial fertilizers has received a powerful protest, and agriculturists the country over hail with joy the discovery of every new deposit. The deposits of Germany and the mineral beds of Canada and the Carolinas, but the expense and delay incident to delivery, irregularity and transportation greatly impedes the use of these manufactures and makes the more important every means of husbanding the home resources.

Farmyard manure, including as it does the liquid and solid excrements of the farm stock and the straw and other material employed as litter, stands first on the list of home manures, and on every farm more or less effort is made to preserve this valuable accumulation. Few farmers, however, fully appreciate the fact that the composition of manure will vary with the character of the animal contributing to it, the quality of their food and the nature and proportion of the litter. Much also depends on the manner in which it has been handled.

The character of the food given to the animal is a very important factor in the making of manure. An insufficient diet, or one lacking in nitrogen and phosphates, can yield only a poor manure; whereas a diet including foods rich in nitrogen or phosphates will, on the other hand, produce a valuable manure. Progressive farmers, aware of this fact, let it enter into their calculations when they are counting the profit or loss of various feeds.

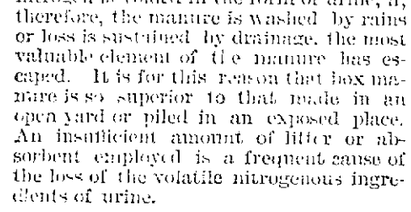
The oil cakes produce the richest manures; next to these come the leguminous foods, such as peas and beans and bran. Clover hay produces a richer manure than the cereal grains, while meadow hay stands below these. The cereal grains and roots contain about the same proportion of nitrogen in their dry state; the roots, however, supply more potash. Straw takes the lowest place as a manure yielding food. Pea and bean haulms or straw are more valuable than is the straw of cereals.

The treatment of the manure is exceedingly important. A large proportion of nitrogen is voided in the form of urine, if, therefore, the manure is washed by rains or loss is sustained by drainage, the most valuable element of the manure has escaped. It is for this reason that box manure is so superior to that made in an open yard or piled in an exposed place. An insufficient amount of litter or absorbent employed is a frequent cause of the loss of the volatile nitrogenous ingredients of urine.

Cheap and Efficient Stump Puller.

While farmers in close proximity to business centers are employing dynamite to a large extent in clearing land of both rocks and stumps there are many who cannot readily obtain this explosive, while others are afraid to handle it. To these latter classes the figure and description here given, from The Country Gentleman, can hardly fail to prove welcome.

The device consists of a long and strong wooden lever, the larger end of which is attached to the stump, and the team at the other end, passing around it in a circle, twists it out. The size and length of the lever will depend on the strength of the stump, but one twenty-five feet long fastened to a stump two feet in diameter enables the team to gain twenty-five times in power—one foot, or half the diameter of the stump, being the distance between the fulcrum and resisting body. A two-horse or ox team may thus exert a force equal to five tons. A convenient size for the lever is ten inches in width at the large end and five inches thick, tapering gradually toward the team; and if made of hard wood, will weigh about 200 pounds. (Where but few stumps are to be removed, a small tree may be cut and dressed smooth and used for the



A SIMPLE STUMP PULLER.

lever.) A very strong and heavy chain, a few feet in length, is made of the best rod iron an inch and a half in diameter, and this is attached to the large end of the lever by means of an iron band made of very thick bar iron three or four inches wide, secured in its place by a shoulder on the lever, and a foot or more from the end, to prevent its sliding off. The team is attached to a smaller ring and hook at the other end of the lever. By means of a very heavy hook at one end of the big chain, it is secured to the stump, the chain passing closely around it. The team is then driven in a circle and twists the stump out. If the roots are partly decayed, the required force will not be great; but for a green stump the largest side roots will first require cutting off in connection with some digging.

The object in giving length to the big chain is to enable it to grasp the stump and to prevent the hook from tearing out the root to which it is attached. It is well to cut away enough of the stump to allow the hook to take hold near the center. In removing decayed stumps, when great force is not required, a common iron wedge may be driven in one side, and the hook or loop of the chain placed on it, instead of being attached to a root.

The longer the lever, the greater will be the power exerted; but if the stumps are numerous, it may be necessary to use a shorter one for want of room, and employ a stronger team. A good yoke of oxen is better than horses, drawing stronger and steadier, and two yoke will be very efficient.

Should the question come up as to the strength of the best bar iron for the chain and bands, the answer is that by a direct pull, a rod a fourth of an inch square will bear two tons for a short time, and one ton continuously; but in practice, a side wrench or twisting draft, acting unequally or sidewise, would break a bar many times larger, and therefore the size we have given is none too large.

Horse Collars.

The use of the collar is governed by the requirements of each style of harness. Custom has much to do with regulating these styles, though these have been influenced by men interested in improving the horse. In a general way it may be said that the trotting horse, in order to give full action to his shoulders, works best in a breast collar when driven single, as the only strain put upon the shoulders is the draft. But if driven double, the pole and yoke must be supported, and the bearing down upon the neck requires more support and a better distribution of the strain than can be given by the breast collar, so a light round collar is preferred. The making of the latter collar is a branch of business that requires much skill. The collar must fit snugly and yet not bind at any point. It was long argued that a soft cushion was wanted, and that the galls on the horses were due to the bad character of the collars. This theory seems to have been abandoned by the most intelligent horsemen, who now demand a collar that is solid, smooth and firm and one that fits the neck, and in order to maintain the latter quality the hames are fitted to the collar instead of being allowed to draw the collar out of shape as they will if not bent to fit.

Modern harness makers claim that there is no fixed rule that can be relied on for the making of a well fitting collar, owing to the difference and size of horses' necks. An adept in harness making says that the best result can be gained by taking a measurement of the horse's neck, as follows: Rest the short arm of a carpenter's square upon the horse's neck where the collar rests, and allowing the lower end to rest upon the bearing line of the shoulder, and indicating the length by the long arm of the square. In addition to this the collar maker should know the character of the neck, whether full or thin at three points—top, at shoulder and midway between these two points. For weight of collar give the circumference of the body at the shoulder.

Tyrotoxicon, the Ice Cream Poison.

Professor Vaughn, who has spent much time in investigating in regard to tyrotoxicon, the poisonous substance sometimes found in ice cream, regards it as identical with diazoberezol, a substance known for many years and first prepared from aniline by a German chemist. He finds that tyrotoxicon is caused by a peculiar fermentation of the cream before it is frozen, and can be separated from the cream by treatment with soda and ether, which dissolve the poison, which is entirely destroyed by boiling the ice cream mixture before it is frozen. It is not a property of milk or its products in a natural state, but the result of a mixture of other ingredients therewith.

Watercress for the Complexion.

Watercress is strongly recommended by a physician as a purifier of the complexion. Next to this, which is not always obtainable, come freshly prepared green salads such as dandelion, lettuce, endive, beetroot and the like. These may be dressed with oil and lemon juice if liked, but no vinegar.

Protection from Insects.

According to The London Lancet people may protect themselves, their children, horses and cattle from gnats, mosquitoes, flies, etc., by sponging with a weak solution of carbolic acid. The solution need not be more than 6 or 7 per cent. acid, and it may be added to water till the latter smells strongly.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Manners and Customs Practiced in Polite Society.

Unless there is to be a large number of guests, verbal invitations are preferable to written ones for a lawn party, as being more in keeping with the informality of the entertainment. If notes must be sent, Demorest advises that they should at least be easy in tone. Couch the requests for your friends society in plain, direct terms. The following will serve as a model:

25 SUMMER AVE., GREENFIELD, N. Y.

DEAR MRS. BROWN:

MAY I have the pleasure of seeing you at a little garden party at my house, on next Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock?

Cordially (or sincerely) yours,

Sept. 7, '87. M. B. GRAY.

Never sign a note Miss or Mrs. anything. Let the name stand by itself. The invitations should be issued a couple of days before the party, that those asked may make their arrangements to be present and not be forced to refuse because of conflicting engagements.

Inappropriate Conversation.

Do not take meal time for retailing the faults of servants, the misdeeds of children or your own or other people's illnesses, accidents or misfortunes. To do so is always unwise, and, if guests are present, it is decidedly ill bred. A perfect entertainer never confides her worries or her sorrows to an abiding guest, much less will she mention them to one whose visit is to be brief or is only casual. It would be laying a burden upon another at a season when the sacredness of hospitality should protect him from every unpleasant thought.

Hints for the Table.

All soft cheeses should be eaten with the fork.

In using the spoon be careful not to put it too far into the mouth.

Salt cellars are now placed at each plate and it is not improper to take salt with the knife.

To make a hissing sound when eating soup shows very bad breeding.

Do not overload the fork. To pack meat and vegetables on the fork as though it were a beast of burden has been pointed out as a common American vulgarity, born of our hurried ways of eating at hotels and restaurants.

Pears and apples should be pared, cut into quarters and then picked up with the fingers.

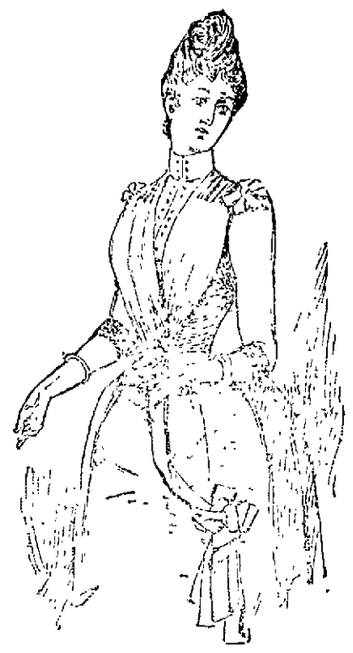
Oranges should be peeled and cut or separated, as one chooses.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

THE ROSA APRON IN PLAIN AND DRESSY EFFECTS.

Toilets in Many Styles for Autumn Wear. A Dress with Surplice Waist Especially Adapted to Slender Figures—Fashion Items of Interest.

The model shown in the cut is appropriate for all but the heaviest of materials. The style of the front is very becoming for slender or undeveloped figures. The foundation is a plain round waist, to which the full pieces are added.



DRESS WITH SURPLICE WAIST.

It offers suggestions for remodeling half worn waists, especially those in which the darts are rubbed at the top, and furnishes an opportunity for the exercise of taste and ingenuity in the combination of materials. The surplice pieces could be of silk, velvet, lace or even of wide ribbon, if the dress be of a silk or a woolen fabric; and a contrast in color can be employed. For cotton goods they might be of white or colored embroidery, either all over or with an edge.

A Charming Little Apron.

The charming little apron illustrated not only furnishes a complete protection for the dress, but is a dressy addition as well. It can be as suitably made in plain goods as in the chite embroidered fabric shown in the cut.

This apron may be simplified by the omission of the blouse effect on the waist, leaving a plain between the revers. The revers are continued around the back of the neck and form a deep collar. The skirt nearly meets

ROSA APRON.

at the back, and a bow similar to that on the front should be added. The fashion models in this issue are from Demorest's.

Dresses for the Autumn.

Tasteful black dresses for the intermediate season are, says Harper's Bazar, made of cashmere or camel's hair draped on a round untrimmed skirt of black silk in blocks, stripes, or checker board squares an inch or more in size. The skirt has not even a foot pleading, but is hung on a gored foundation skirt; the front and sides may be quite plain, or in broad yet scant side pleats; the back has full straight breadths shirred at the top. The wool drapery forms two long points behind, simply hemmed, reaching to the foot, and opening in the middle to show the shirred silk on the tournure. The basque opens over a chemisette of the silk, and has a round shawl collar or revers for its trimming.

This arrangement can be economically carried out at per cent by buying two of the remnants left over from the spring, and the plan will cost less money than if passementeries are used for trimming. The lustrous silk will brighten up the black wool goods almost as well as the jet trimmings that women of dark complexion think necessary on their black dresses.

For more dressy toilets this design can be carried out in black Bengaline draped over a striped silk in which are old rose and moss green stripes on black, or else over black watered silk alternating with copper red repped stripes, or the dark Madras plaids of cream, red, and moss green lines barred across a black ground. English women delight in these black toilets brightened by gay colors, and complete them by a small low round crowned turban made up of the plain black material in drawn tucks full over the frame, ornamented with two or three red or blue quills thrust through a bunch of ribbon loops directly in front. Parisiennes will wear the broad brimmed Marlborough hat of felt with a soft low crown; the brim is faced with red or green velvet, bent low on one side and turned up against the crown on the other, and held there by a bunch of ribbon loops and some cocks' plumes.

The draped and folded waistcoats so much in favor at present will remain a feature of autumn and winter gowns. All bodices will be elaborately trimmed in front, with the exception of those made by tailors, and these will have narrow flat garniture, in the shape of smooth vests and slender revers that widen at the top and extend around the neck below the standing collar. Repped silk, Bengaline, moire and velvet will be used for vests and will partly cover cloth revers, the cloth of the dress goods extending beyond the silk, and being stitched in rows or perhaps ornamented with narrow braid.

Long straight polonaises will be made of the heavy fabrics used for winter costumes for the street; these are not to be caught up on the hips but are cut very full in flat plaits behind, and sloping away toward the sides to disclose the rich material of the skirt beneath, which will be entirely concealed elsewhere.

Hoop earrings, plain and filigree, are fashionable.

Rules for Mothers and Babes.

Dr. Fiske-Bryson is the pioneer in a movement to teach the mothers a few sanitary rules which will, in her opinion, materially lessen the death rate. Her idea is that some of the intelligent, philanthropic women of this city who have the leisure should volunteer their services and devote a little time each week to the instruction of tenement house women in the proper way to bathe, clothe and feed their children. The doctor says that the few lessons which she has been able to give these women in the course of her practice have been very beneficial during the present heated term. The doctor proposes to have printed on the cards for distribution in the tenement houses the following list of "Don'ts:"

Don't give the baby meat, beer, whisky, cabbage or berries.

Don't put heavy winter flannels on the baby in July and August.

Don't bathe the baby once in a while; bathe it twice a day during July and August, at 10 o'clock in the morning and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Don't feed the baby whenever it frets or cries. Feed it at regular times during the day, and then its naps will be longer.

Don't let the baby sleep with other children.

In a conversation with a reporter this morning, the doctor said: "More than 2,000 infants perish every year in New York city between the middle of June and the middle of September from summer diarrhœa. The prevalence of the disease is in direct proportion to the height of the temperature. Overcrowded and unhygienic surroundings predispose to it. Among the children of tenement house districts and in asylums it prevails extensively. The greatest mortality occurs during hot, still, sultry days. Gases from cesspools, malarial influences, vegetable and animal decomposition are powerful predisposing causes. The death rate of New York children from this disease is twice that of any other city in the world. The improper feeding and management of infancy in the densely packed tenement house districts has more to do with the prevalence of cholera infantum than high temperature, overcrowding or poverty itself. Ignorance is at the bottom of it, and the main cause of disease and death among infants.

"The impurities which abound in the air through the action of putrefactive heat are very numerous. They are both gaseous and solid. A theory deserving consideration is that certain gaseous impurities found in the air form putrefactive combinations. Particles of solid impurities are precisely the 'motes in the sunbeam' which are visible when viewing it in a darkened room. They consist largely of organic matter, often carried a long distance by prevailing winds. The hazy appearance of the atmosphere resting over New York city when viewed at a distance on a sultry, quiet summer day is largely due to solid impurities."—New York Sun.

Flirting in Spite of Regulations.

Love laughs at treasury regulations as well as at locksmiths. Some time ago the chief clerk of the treasury department issued an order prohibiting clerks from visiting and promenading the corridors during business hours. Prior to this regulation the treasury girls spent considerable time in visiting each other and in walking leisurely around the corridors with favorite masculine clerks. For a time the new order effectually suppressed the abuse aimed at, as all persons found visiting or walking about idly were reported to the chief clerk. The order still produces good results, yet many male and female clerks with a disposition for flirtation have devised a plan by which they may enjoy a promenade on a mile without being detected by the minions of the chief clerk. The treasury building is about 300 by 200 feet in dimensions and is quadrangular in form, with a central wing stretching from east to west, thus connecting the building into a double quadrangle. Two elevators, located in different corners of the building, carry all comers from floor to floor. The length of the corridors in each story extended in a straight line is a full quarter mile, and as there are four tiers we have a full mile of corridors, forming with their tiled floors, frescoed walls and vaulted ceilings a most charming promenade.

To be found loitering on any particular floor is to insure a report and reprimand, and a repetition of the offense brings admonition or suspension or discharge. One of the girls of the treasury, a smart as well as pretty, and have devised a plan by which they may join each other and their lovers without fear of the chief clerk and his sentinels. Meeting at an appointed hour and place, three couples will promenade the entire length of the corridors of one floor, and then, taking separate elevators so as to avoid detection, will proceed to the next floor and leisurely continue their "spooning" while they make the circuit of its corridors. This is repeated until they have traversed the corridors of the four floors, when each will repair to his and her proper division, using both elevators for this purpose, having walked a mile, killed a half hour's time, "knocked out the eye of the chief clerk" and had a "lovely time."—Washington Cor. Chicago News.

Mechanical Salutations in Germany.

Nothing can possibly be more mechanical than the way the Germans in ordinary life make use of these expressions, especially domestics and employes of hotels and public places of all kinds. Being in your chamber in a German house, there is a rapping at the door loud enough to wake the seven sleepers. You open it. It is only the chambermaid. She stands bolt upright and as rigid as a corpse. Her face is the utter vacuity of expression. She says "Guten tag" or "Guten abend" in a sudden way that is not exactly explosive. It gives you the impression that she has dropped something very heavy, and you involuntarily recoil and look down to see what it is.

If you go to buy a glass of soda water in the Unter den Linden the woman in the kiosk fires off an unexpected "Guten tag" to you. If you enter a shop it is flung at you on all sides. So also when you go in or out of your hotel, when you go to public institutions, such as baths, or when you go into the hotel dining room. Everybody utters the salutation appropriate to the time of day; and, as the employes are numerous, you are thundered at in front and rear and on either flank till your entrance or exit seems like the advance or retrograde movement of the light brigade. It is simply perfunctory. Nobody smiles; no one moves the body or nods the head, as in France or in Italy. In Austria it is even more so. The salutations of employes are more numerous and quite as mechanical. The Hungarians are somewhat more mobile, but, except in the cities, are neither refined nor polite.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Descendant of the Pilgrims Dead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Henry Brewster the noted carriage manufacturer, died yesterday, aged sixty-three. He was a direct descendant of the Brewster who came over in the Mayflower.

Hay Fever CATARRH

is an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear ducts and throat, affecting the eyes. An acrid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes.

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A particle is applied to each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., druggists, Owego N. Y.

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A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, and all nervous diseases.

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"After taking Kaskine one month I am able to go to work. For many years I have suffered greatly from dyspepsia. The effects of Kaskine have been truly wonderful. I can eat what I choose, sleep well, and feel like a new man. I cheerfully recommend it to all who are afflicted with dyspepsia."—Mr. Geo. A. Thompson, 145 Seventh Ave., New York.

Mr. Geo. A. Thompson, in the oldest and one of the most extensively known of Bridgeport, Conn., is in his seventy years of age and he has been a resident of that city for more than half a century. The above testimonial, which he has given unsolicited, is the strongest evidence that Kaskine will do all that is claimed for it.

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QUININE CO., Department, New York.

PATENTS U. S. and Foreign. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

To the Lancaster Bar.

Having associated with us in the practice of patent law in the United States Patent Office Mr. [illegible], late Examiner in charge of Interferences in that office, and a member of the Bar of the District of Columbia, the undersigned, late members of the firm of Baker & Berdenbach, will hereafter practice under the firm name of Berdenbach & Crosby, at the old stand, 220 Pearl Street, New York. Their long and successful experience as Patent Solicitors will enable them to continue to give prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to their charge.

H. B. BERDENBACH & CO.

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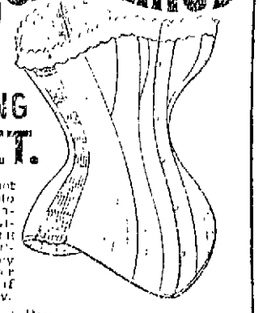

CAUTION—Do not let dealers palm off upon you inferior worthless imitations, on the plea that the ORIGINAL SCHILLING CORSET cannot be had. Every genuine SCHILLING CORSET is fully guaranteed by the manufacturers, and if not kept by dealers can be obtained by mail. Send for price list and circular. Sold by Rucker & Bro.

DEAFNESS, [illegible] and sure cure which we offer to every deaf reader of this paper who writes for it. [illegible] Address [illegible] New York City.

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are many and serious. For the cure of this common trouble, Tutt's Liver Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled. Elegantly sugar coated.

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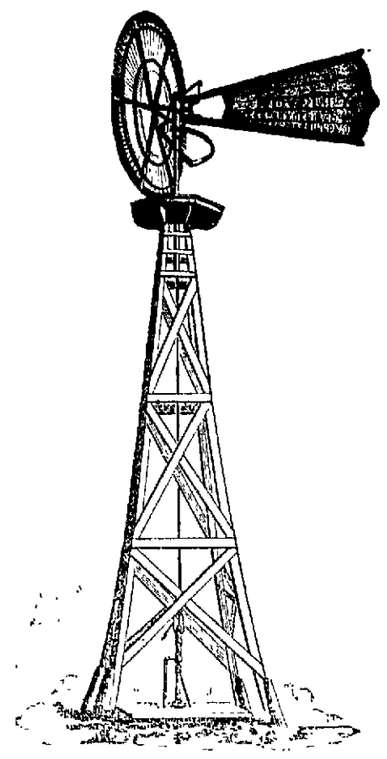

Especially adapted to [illegible] water, lighting [illegible]

Warranted to [illegible] satisfaction. Send for [illegible]

Reliable [illegible] and [illegible]

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Respectfully,

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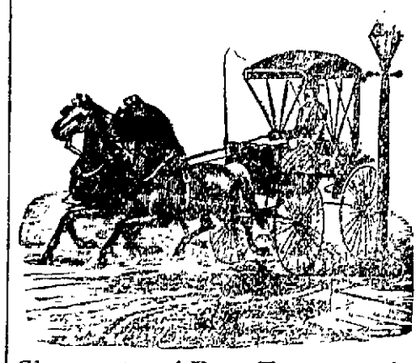

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Horses in Good Order and of Good Road Gait. Fine Buggies, Easy Riding. Rigs delivered to all parts of the city at all hours.

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Will treat diseases of all domestic animals, also perform all operations of surgery by the latest improved methods. Calls promptly attended to night or day. Residence connected with Massillon telephone exchange, also branch office at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, where full information can be had at all times with telephone privileges. Postoffice, Sippo, O.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

ELTON.

Little Rose Evans is down with diphtheria.

Quite a number of our empty houses are again occupied

Messrs Phillips, Smith and Davis have gone to Pigeon Run to work.

Miss Ivy Grant was called home last week by the illness of her sister, Miss Mary at Wilmot

Mr Alfred Telkes expects to go to Smithville to attend school this fall and winter

Mr and Mrs William McLarren were called to Ashland by the illness of Mrs Jane Chase, the sister of Mrs McLarren

Mr Ananias Boughman and family, Mrs Birchfield and Mrs Betts, from Indiana, are visiting old Stark county friends

The Stark county fair will be well attended by our people, if the weather is favorable and the same can be said of the Dover fair

Last Friday the twelve-year old son of Daniel McLarren fell from a hickory tree striking the back of his head upon a stone producing a compound fracture It seems almost impossible that the boy should live many of the natures of his injuries but he lives and there are faint hopes that he may Dr Gans and Rickenbaugh have him in charge

DALTON

[illegible]

OUR TREASURY SURPLUS.

THE EFFECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT BUYING BONDS.

Forty Millions of Money Put in Circulation During a Fortnight—The Probability of an Extra Session of Congress. Foreigners Coming to America.

WASHINGTON, Sept 29.—What next? That is the question that is being asked now in reference to the treasury and its surplus The fourteen millions of bonds which the treasury had to buy a week ago at a premium have been practically all purchased The six millions of dollars of interest which the department proposed to pay in advance of the day on which it fell due, has been paid, and twenty millions of money thus put out of the treasury and set afloat

Nearly twenty millions more will be paid out in a few days in the way of pensions This will put forty millions of money which, a fortnight ago, was locked in the treasury, in the hands of the people Yet there remains as much more in the treasury, which might be spared and put into circulation, if there could be found away of paying it out. The question now arises, what will the treasury department do with the surplus already accumulated and that which continues to accumulate at the rate of nearly $2,000,000 a week A good deal of interest is felt here in this question Of course only two methods remain One would be to pay six months interest in advance as the law permits, and the other would be to buy bonds at a premium, merely as an investment This brought up to this time have been for the sinking fund, but this has now been complied so far as this year's surplus is concerned if others are to be bought it must be by some move and ought the treasury to stop [illegible] This the government must do with [illegible] amount to pay [illegible]

[illegible] is no doubt [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]